

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1968-69



Published by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

Printed by the Manager, Government of India Press, Calcutta, India

1974

Price : Internal : Rs. 35.00. Foreign : £ 4.08 or 12 £. 60 Cents.

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Modern Book Depot (R).
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Vani Mandir, Mansingh Highway.
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Krishna Book Depot (R).

(Continued on inner side of back cover.)

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EDITED BY
DR. G. S. GAL, Ph. D.,
Chief Epigraphist,
Mysore



CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. Topographical Index	i-ix
2. Dynastic Index	x-xii
3. Index of Inscriptions according to Languages	xiii-xiv
4. Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts	xv-xvi
5. Introduction	1-19
6. Appendix A : Copper-Plates	20-22
7. Appendix B : Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials	23-58
8. Appendix C : Inscriptions of Pre-1945-46 Collections	59-79
9. Appendix D : Arabic and Persian Inscriptions	80-118
10. Appendix E : List of Photographs	119-128

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1968-69

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Adilabad	Nirmal	Nirmal	D 1-6
Cuddapah	Rayachoti	Dēvapaṭṭa	B 1-6
Do.	Do.	Eguva Abbavaram	B 7-9
Do.	Do.	Mallūru	B 10
Do.	Do.	Mōṭakaṭṭa	B 11
Do.	Do.	Peda-Kālavapalle	B 12
Do.	Do.	Rāyachōṭi	B 13-15
Do.	Do.	Reḍḍivāripalle	B 16-17
Do.	Do.	Sibyāla	B 18-20
Do.	Do.	Timmasamudram	B 21-27
Do.	Do.	Vandāḍi	B 28
Do.	Do.	Zellavāṇḍlapalle	B 29-30
Guntur	Palnad	Kēsānupalle	B 31-42
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Chinna (Chhōṭā) Mangalāram	D 7
Do.	Do.	Goleonda	D 8-81
Do.	Do.	Hyderabad	{ A 1-5 B 31-42 D 82-148
Karimnagar	Jagtiyal	Dharmapuri	B 43-45
Mahbubnagar	Kodangal	Bāmrāspet	D 149
Do.	Pargi	Kundrug	D 150-55
Nalgonda	Ramannapet	Tumulaguḍa	A 2-3
Nizamabad	Madnur	Fathullāpur	D 156-60
Srikakulam	Patapatnam	Tembūru	A 1, 4-5
BENGAL, WEST			
Calcutta . . . . .	....	Calcutta	C 2591-93
DELHI			
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	D 161-63

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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GOA

.....	Pednem	Alorna	B 46
.....	Tisvadi	Old Goa	B 47

GUJARAT

Ahmadabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmadābād	D 164-78
Do.	Dehgam	Bahiyal	D 179
Do.	Dholka	Dholkā	D 180
Do.	Virangam	Dekāwāṇā	D 181-82
Banaskantha	Radhanpur	Rādhanpur	D 183-91
Do.	Tharad	Tharād	D 192-94
Jamnagar	Jodia	Āmran	D 195
Kaira	Mehmudabad	Sojāli	D 196-201
Kutch	Bhuj	Bhuj	B 48
Do.	Do.	Andhau	B 48
Mehsana	Patan	Dāvād	C 2594
Do.	Do.	Khēd Chandranī	C 2595-96
Do.	Do.	Vaḍali	C 2597
Do.	Sidhpur	Dāsaj	D 202
Do.	Do.	Sidhpur	D 203-09
Panchmahals	Dohad	Dohad	D 210-12
Do.	Godhra	Godhrā	D 213-19
Do.	Halol	Hālōl	D 220-21
Rajkot	Maliya	Māliyā Miānā	D 222-24
Do.	Morvi	Morvi	D 225

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Chamba	Chamba	Brahmōr	C 2598-99
Do.	Do.	Chambā	C 2600-20

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
Anantnag	Anantnag	Bijbehārā	D 226-63
Srinagar	Srinagar	Srinagar	{ C 2832 D 264-347
KERALA			
Palghat	Ottapalam	Kailiyād	B 49
Do.	Do.	Kōzhissēri-Alaikkal	B 50
Do.	Palghat	Tiruvurai	B 51
Do.	Walluvanad	Perintalmanne	B 52
Trichur	Chowghat	Mullassēri	B 53
Do.	Talappally	Kaḍavallūr	B 54-56
MADHYA PRADESH			
Dewas	Bagli	Unchoḍ (Kamalāpur)	D 348-52
Do.	Sonkach	Gandhāvarpuri	D 353
Do.	Do.	Sonkach	D 354-55
Indore	....	Antri	C 2621
Do.	....	Dēthal	C 2622
Do.	....	Gōpālpurā	C 2623
Do.	....	Khajūri (P. Antri)	C 2624
Do.	....	Rāipurā Ujāḍakhēḍā	C 2625
Jabalpur	Murwara	Maḍhiyā	B 57
Mandsaur	Bhanpura	Badōdya	C 2626
Do.	Do.	Bhikari	C 2627
Do.	Do.	Chowki Dhatala	C 2628
Do.	Do.	Javli	C 2629
Do.	Do.	Khajurana	C 2630
Do.	Do.	Kōhala	C 2631
Do.	Do.	Lōbhuli	C 2632-35

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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MADHYA PRADESH—*concl'd.*

Mandsaur	Manasa	Manāsā	C 2636-41
Nimar (East)	Burhanpur	Bahādurpur	D 356-58
Do.	Do.	Burhānpur	D 359-60
Do.	Do.	Khāṭlā	D 361
Do.	Khandwa	Kherālā	D 362-63
Raisen	Goharganj	Thānā	B 58
Rajgarh	Sarangpur	Bhayānā	D 364
Sagar	Sagar	Rāhatgarh	B 59
Sehore	Berasia	Berasia	D 365-66
Do.	Do.	Nalsamand	D 367
Do.	Bhopal (Huzur) .	Islāmnagar	D 368-69
Do.	Do.	Samasgarh	B 60
Do.	Sehore	Dorābhā	D 370-71
Do.	Do.	Sehore	D 372
Shajapur	Agar	Agar	D 373
Ujjain	Ujjain	Ujjain	D 374
Do.	Do.	Pānbihār	D 375
Vidisha	Basoda	Shamsābād	D 376-77
Do.	Vidisha	Durjanpur	B 67-69
Do.	Do.	Kāgpur	B 61
Do.	Do.	Vidiśā	B 62-69

MAHARASHTRA

Bhandara	Bhandara	Pauni	B 70-73
Greater Bombay . .	Borivali	Padana Hill (near the desert- ed village Ākurla)	C 2642
Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Pitalkhōrā	C 2643-49
Do.	Jamner	Tondāpur	D 378
Poona . . . . .	.....	Pāla	B 74

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MYSORE			
Bijapur	Badami	Pattadakal	B 75-76
Do.	Hungund	Aihole	B 77-82
Dharwar	Hangal	Bammanalli	B 89
Do.	Do.	Nellikoppa	B 84
Do.	Shiggaon	Dhundi	B 85
Do.	Do.	Śābaḷ	B 86
Gulbarga	Chitapur	Sannathi	B 87-97
Do.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	B 95-97
Do.	Jewerg (Andola)	Firozābād	D 379-80
Do.	Shahpur	Śāgar	D 381-94
Do.	Do.	Shāhpur	D 395-401
Do.	Shorapur	Shorāpur	D 402
Do.	Do.	Wakangere	D 403
Do.	Yadgir	Gulsaram	D 404-07
Do.	Do.	Yādgir	D 408-09
Mysore	Kollegal	Kaṇṇūr	B 98
Do.	Do.	Śingānallūr	B 99
South Kanara	Mangalore	Kārnād	B 100-01
Do.	Do.	Paṇambūru	B 102
Do.	Do.	Suratkal	{ A 6-8 B 102-03
Do.	Udipi	Uḍipi	A 9-11
Do.	Do.	Udiyāvara	B 104-06
Tumkur	Tiptur	Garugadahalli	A 12
Do.	Do.	Tiptūr	A 12
ORISSA			
Puri	Bhubaneswar	Bhubanēśvar	C 2650

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
PONDICHERRY			
.....	Karaikal Commune	Tirunallār	B 107-15
.....	Mannadippattu Commune	Madagaḍippattu	B 116-38
RAJASTHAN			
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	C 2651-93
Do.	.....	Pushkar	C 2651
Do.	.....	Ṭaṇṭōṭī	C 2653
Banswara	.....	Arthūṇā	B 139-42
Barmer	.....	Jasol	C 2694-96
Do.]	.....	Nagar	C 2697-704
Bhilwara	Mandalgarh	Mēnal	C 2705-17
Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittōrgarh	C 2718-64
Dungarpur	.....	Dēsan	2657
Jalore	Bhinmal	Bhinmāl	B 143
Do.	Jalore	Jālōr	B 144
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Arṇā	C 2765-7
Do.	.....	Barlu	C 2768-89]
Do.	.....	Kirāḍū	C 2790-91
Do.	.....	Nāḍlāi	C 2792
Do.	.....	Unstrā	C 2793-807
Kota	Atru	Aṭrū	C 2808-09
Nagar	Didwana	Bākaliā	D 410
Do.]	Do.	Baldwā	B 145]
Do.]	Do.	Dāusar	B 146
Do.]	Do.	Ḍiḍwānā	{ B 147 D 411-14
Do.	Do.	Lālāsari	B 148
Do.]	Ladnu	Kasambi	B 149
Do.	Do.	Lāḍṇū	{ B 150-52 D 415-20

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit.	Appendix and No.
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RAJASTHAN—*concd.*

Nagaur	Nagaur	Nāgaur	D 421-27
Pali	Bali	Bāli	C 2810
Do.	Auwā	C 2811-14
Do. . . . .	.....	Nāpā	{ B 153 C 2815-17
Sikar . . . . .	.....	Harasnāth	C 2813
Sirohi . . . . .	.....	Ajahāri	C 2652, 2654
Do. . . . .	.....	Bhūlā	C 2655
Do. . . . .	.....	Dēvakhētar	B 154
Do. . . . .	.....	Jirāval	C 2819-27
Do. . . . .	.....	Sanpur	C 2653
Tonk . . . . .	.....	Visalpur	C 2828-29
Udaipur	Rajsamand	Kankrōli	C 2830

TAMIL NADU

Chingleput	Saidapet	Mūvaraṣanpattu	B 155
Do.	Do.	Tiruvorriyūr	B 156-59
Do.	Sriperumbudur	Vallakkōṭṭai	B 160-61
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Adamaṅkōṭṭai	B 162
Do.	Do.	Dharmapuri	B 163-67
Do.	Do.	Haḷe-Dharmapuri	B 168
Do.	Do.	Pāpināyakanahalli	B 169
Do.	Do.	Taḍaṅgam	B 170
Do.	Harur	Chinnānkuppam	B 171-73
Do.	Do.	Harūr	B 174
Do.	Do.	Navalai	B 175
Do.	Do.	Vēppambattu	B 176-77
Do.	Krishnagiri	Nāḍuvaṇappalle	B 178
Madras . . . . .	.....	Madras	B 179

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
TAMIL NADU— <i>contd.</i>			
North Arcot	Arkonam	Perumpulipākkam /	B 180-82
Do.	Do.	Śrīrakarumbūr	B 183-88
Do.	Cheygar	Anappattūr	B 189-90
Do.	Do.	Irāiyūr	B 191-92
Do.	Do.	Kāliyūr	B 193-94
Do.	Do.	Kuḷattūr /	B 195-99
Do.	Do.	Puliyarambākkam	B 200
Do.	Do.	Seṅgāḍu	B 201-05
Do.	Do.	Tavaḷi	B 206
Do.	Do.	Teṇ-Iluppai	B 207-12
Do.	Do.	Tiruppanāṅḍāḍu	B 213
Do.	Do.	Toḷuppēḍu	B 214-15
Do.	Do.	Vāḱkaḱai	B 216
Do.	Do.	Vīṇṇamaṅgalaṃ /	B 217-18
Do.	Wandiwash	Kiḷ-Śāttamaṅgalaṃ	B 219-26
Ramanathapuram	Tiru pattur	Pirāṇmalai	B 227-29
Salem	Namakkal	Maṇappalli	B 230-33
Do.	Do.	Nāmakkaḷ ✓	B 234-37
Do.	Do.	Vallipuram	B 238-39
Do.	Salem	Bēḷūr	B 240-47
Do.	Do.	Paḷḷattēḍaṇūr, hamlet of Chandrapillai-Valaḷai	B 248
Do.	Do.	Salem	B 249-56
South Arcot	Cuddalore	Bhadrakkōṭṭai	B 257
Do.	Gingee	Agalūr	B 258-61
Do.	Do.	Mēlaichchēri	B 262
Do.	Tindivanam	Āttippākkam	B 263
Tanjavūr	Nannilam	Tiruvīḷimilalai	B 264
Do.	Do.	Uḱaiyārkōyil	B 265-68

Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*concl'd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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TAMIL NADU—*concl'd.*

Tanjavur	Tanjavur	Kōvilaḍi /	B 269-74
Do.	Do.	Nāgatti /	B 275
Do.	Do.	Taṇjāvūr /	B 276-77
Do.	Do.	Tiruvēdikudi /	B 278-83
Tiruchchirappalli	Karur	Puliyūr	B 284-87
Do.	Kulattur	Kīraṇūr	B 288-91
Do.	Do.	Kōḍumbāḷūr	B 292-95
Do.	Do.	Nārttāmalai /	B 296-98
Do.	Kulittalai	Śaṅkaramalaippatti, hamlet of Chittalavāy	B 299
Do.	Musiri	Musiri	B 300-04
Do.	Do.	Vellūr	B 305-11
Do.	Tiruchchirappalli	Kumāravayalūr	B 312-13
Do.	Do.	Uyyakkonḍān-Tirumalai	B 314-16
Do.	Tirumayyam	Kīlattāpaiyam	B 317-19

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad	Karchhana	Gaḍhwā	C 2591-93
Tehri Garhwal	Deoprayag	Paṭṭhā	B 320-21
Unnao . . . . .	....	Bīghāpur	B 322
Uttarkashi . . . . .	....	Uttarkāśī	B 323-28

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PAKISTAN

EAST PAKISTAN

Sylhet . . . . .	....	Paśchimabhāg	A 13
Do. . . . .	....	Sylhet	A 13

WEST PAKISTAN

West Punjab . . . . .	....	Lahore	C 2831-32
Do. . . . .	....	Bāri Kōṭ	C 2831

Dynastic Index

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
‘Adil Shāhī	D	395, 397-98, 406-09
Ālupa	B	104
Āṣif Shāhī	D	2
Bahmani	D	18, 150, 379, 381-82, 397, 391-92
Baṅga	A	7-8
Chāhamāna	{ B C	150 2653, 2658-59, 2818, 2829
Chālamāna of Sāmbhar and Ajmer	C	2651
Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	B	76, 79-80
Chandra of S. E. Bengal	A	13
Chaulukya of Anahilapāṭaka	C	2790-91, 2810
Chōla	B	10, 19, 21, 24-26, 107-09, 112-14, 116-38, 155-56, 159-60, 181-83, 191, 196-98, 216, 223, 231-33, 246, 251, 253-55, 267-69, 271, 273-84, 289-90, 292-94, 300, 306, 309, 314-16, 318
Gaṅga, Eastern	A	4-5
Gaṅga, Western	B	172
Guhila	C	2657, 2794-97, 2830
Guhila of Mēwār	C	2792
Gupta	{ B C	67-69 2591-93
Hōlkar	{ B C	66 2634, 2636, 2638-39
Hoysala	B	98, 311
Keladi	A	9-10
Khalji	D	163
Khichi Chāhamāna	C	2631
Kshatrapa	B	48
Lōhara of Kashmir	C	2832
Mughal	D	171, 215, 337, 343, 351-52, 358, 360, 376, 378, 403, 410, 414, 421-25
Muttaraiyar	B	288

Dynastic Index—*contd.*

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
Nawwāb of Bhopal	D	372
Nawwāb of Rādhanpur	D	183-84, 187, 191
Nolamba	B	175
Pallava	B	157, 207, 219-21, 225, 258-59
Pāṇḍya	B	110-11, 227, 229, 249-50, 266, 291, 296, 305, 307
Paramāra	C	2652, 2815
Paramāra of Chandrāvat	{ B C	154 2655
Paramāra of Mālwa	C	2808
Paramāra of Vāgaḍa	B	139
Pitribhakta	A	1
Quṭb Shāhī	D	7-8, 52, 77, 82, 103, 106
Rāshtrakūṭa	{ A B	12 85
Rāṭhōḍ	{ B C	152 2696, 2698, 2701
Ruler of Nagaur	B	147
Sāha of Gaḍhavāla	B	326-27
Shāhī of Kabul	C	2831
Sōngirā Chāhamāna	{ B C	143 2656
Sultān of Gujarat	D	170, 173, 211, 219-20, 222, 225
Sultān of Kashmīr	D	341
Sultān of Mālwa	D	373
Telugu-Chōḍa	B	18
Tughluq	{ B D	145 181, 415
Vaidumba	B	3, 9, 16, 20, 28
Vijayanagara	{ A B	6 11, 29, 100-03, 161, 174, 188-90, 209, 213, 218, 263, 273-75

Dynastic Index—concl'd.

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
Vishnukundin	A	2-3
Miscellaneous	A	11
	B	1-2, 4-8, 12-15, 17, 22-23, 27, 30-47, 49-65, 70-75, 77-78, 81-84, 86-97, 99, 105-06, 115, 140-42, 144, 146, 148-49, 151, 153, 158, 162-71, 173, 176-80, 184-87, 192-94, 199-206, 208, 210-12, 214-15, 217, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 234-45, 247-48, 252, 256-57, 260-62, 264-65, 270, 272, 276-77, 285-87, 295, 297-99, 301-04, 308, 310, 312-13, 317, 319-25, 328
	C	2594-630, 2632-33, 2635, 2637, 2649-50, 2654, 2660-95, 2697, 2699-700, 2702-89, 2793, 2798-807, 2809, 2811-14, 2816-17, 2819-28
	D	1, 3-6, 9-17, 19-51, 53-76, 78-81, 83-102, 104-05, 107-49, 151-62, 164-69, 172, 174-80, 182, 185-86, 188-90, 192-210, 212-14, 216-18, 221, 223-24, 226-336, 338-40, 342-47, 349-50, 353-57, 359, 361-71, 374-75, 377, 380, 383-86, 388-90, 393-94, 396, 399-402, 404-05, 411-13, 416-20, 426-27

Index of Inscriptions according to Languages

Language	Appendix	Nos.
Arabic	D	9-16, 19-25, 29, 31-33, 35-39, 41-51, 54-59, 62, 64, 67, 69-76, 78-81, 83-84, 89, 91-92, 94-96, 100-101, 104-08, 110-12, 117-19, 128-31, 134-37, 139, 142-43, 146-49, 152, 154, 157-62, 166-70, 172-73, 175, 182, 185-86, 189, 193-201, 204-09, 216, 219, 236, 254, 262, 275, 278, 281-82, 286, 295, 300, 309, 315-16, 324-25, 327, 329-33, 335-36, 340, 343, 346-47, 353, 356, 375, 379-80, 386-87, 389, 396, 400, 404-06, 411-12, 420, 427
Arabic and Gujarāṭī	D	204
Arabic and Persian	D	18, 26-28, 30, 34, 40, 58, 60-61, 63, 65-66, 68, 77, 82, 116, 144, 180-51, 153, 156, 184, 187, 202-03, 214, 219, 222, 225, 255, 260-61, 269, 271, 284, 287, 292, 294, 303, 317, 319, 322, 326, 336-39, 342, 359, 362-63, 368, 389, 413-14, 422-23
Arabic and Persian, Mixed	D	211, 220
Arabic, Persian and Urdu	D	179
English	D	141
Gujarāṭī	D	164
Kannāḍa	{ A B	6-9, 11 75-86, 99-105, 175, 237
Local dialect	{ B C D	46-47, 58-59, 145, 147-49, 151-52, 328 2599-600, 2602-20, 2623-32, 2636-37, 2639-41, 2654, 2706-08, 2769-76 355
Local dialect and Persian	B	66
Malayāḷam	B	52-56, 66
Persian	D	1-2, 4-8, 17, 52, 85-88, 90, 97-99, 102-03, 109, 113-15, 120-25, 127, 132-33, 138, 140, 145, 155, 163, 165, 171, 174, 176-78, 180-81, 183, 188, 190-92, 212-13, 215, 217-18, 221, 223-24, 226-35, 237-53, 256-59, 263-68, 270, 272-74, 276-77, 279-80, 283, 288-91, 293, 296-99, 301-02, 304-08, 310-14, 318, 320-21, 323, 328, 334, 337, 341, 344-45, 348-52, 354, 357-58, 360-61, 364-74, 376-78, 381-85, 390-95, 397-98, 401-03, 407-10, 415-19, 421, 424-26
Persian and Gujarāṭī	D	164
Persian and Local dialect	D	355
Persian and Sanskrit	D	285, 293
Persian and Urdu	D	93, 126
Prakrit	{ B C	31-42, 48, 70-74, 87-97, 142 2642-49

Index of Inscriptions according to Languages—*concl'd.*

Language	Appendix	Nos.
Sanskrit	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> A B C </div> </div>	1-5, 10, 13 20, 57, 61-65, 67-69, 119, 139-41, 143-44, 146, 150, 153, 168, 179, 234, 247, 263, 320-21, 323, 326-27 2591-97, 2601, 2622, 2633-35, 2638, 2650-52, 2656-59, 2695-99, 2704-05, 2718-64, 2766-68, 2777-80, 2792, 2819-23, 2831-32
Sanskrit (corrupt)	C	2653, 2655, 2781-91, 2793-813, 2815-18, 2828
Sanskrit and Local dialect	B	60, 154
Sanskrit (corrupt) and Local dialect	C	2694, 2814
Sanskrit and Kannaḍa	A	12
Sanskrit and Tamil	B	23, 278
Sanskrit influenced by Tamil	B	106, 297-98
Tamil	B	10, 19, 21-22, 24-26, 49-51, 98, 107-18, 120-38, 155-67, 169-74, 176-78, 180-91, 193-233, 235-36, 238-46, 248-51, 253-55, 257-62, 264-74, 276-77, 279-96, 299-319
Telugu	B	1-9, 11-18, 27-30, 43-45, 192, 252, 256, 275
Tibetan	C	2598
Urdū	D	3, 210

Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts

Script	Appendix	Nos.
Brāhmī	{ B C	31-42, 48, 70-74, 87-97 2642-49
Brāhmī, Lata	{ B C	67-69 2591-93
Dēvānēśha	C	2600
Early Nāgarī, Eastern variety	A	4
Grantha	B	20, 106, 119, 168, 234, 247, 263
Grantha and Tamil	B	23, 278, 297-98
Gujarātī	D	204
Kannaḍa	{ A B	6-9, 11 75-86, 99-105, 175, 237
Kūfī	D	420
Kūfī, Naskh and Nasta'liq	D	50
Malayālam	B	52
Nāgarī	{ A B C D	13 46-47, 57-61, 63-66, 139-54, 179, 322, 326-28 2594-97, 2621-41, 2650-830 164, 355]
Nandi Nāgarī	A	10
Naskh	D	20, 35, 41-42, 47, 57, 82-83, 89, 96, 101, 113-14, 116-17, 119, 129, 139, 144, 146-48, 150-55, 161-62, 166, 168-70, 173, 175, 181-82, 185-86, 193-209, 211, 216, 219, 222-25, 227, 229, 232, 234-44, 246, 250-54, 256-58, 260-62, 270, 279, 292, 295, 304-05, 315-16, 333, 340, 346-47, 353, 356, 367, 373-75, 379-87, 389, 391-94, 396-97, 400-02, 404-05, 407-09, 411-12, 415-19, 426-27
Naskh in Tughrā	D	136-37, 335-36
Naskh and Naskh in Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs	D	91-92
Naskh and Nasta'liq	D	49, 111, 179, 184, 187, 214, 230, 271, 303, 317, 322, 338, 399, 414, 421
Naskh and Thulth	D	30, 60-64, 76, 135
Naskh and Thulth in Tughrā	D	72-74, 330
Naskh and Thulth in plain Tughrā and Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs	D	324

Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts—*concl'd.*

Language	Appendix	Nos.
Nasta'liq	{ B D	86 1-8, 17, 52, 85-88, 90, 93, 98-100, 102, 109, 115, 120-27, 132-33, 138, 140, 149, 164-65, 171, 174, 176-78, 180, 183, 188, 190-92, 210, 212-13, 215, 217-18, 221, 226, 231, 233, 245, 247-49, 259, 263, 267-68, 276, 287-89, 291, 296, 298-99, 301-02, 306-08, 310-14, 318, 320-21, 323, 328, 334, 337, 341-45, 348-52, 354-55, 357-58, 360-66, 368-72, 376-78, 388, 390, 395, 403, 410, 413, 422-25
Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	D	164, 355
Northern	B	320-21, 323
Roman	D	141
Śāradā	{ C D	2831-32 285, 293
Siddhamātrikā	B	72
Southern	A	1-3
Tākari	C	2599, 2601-20
Tamil	B	10, 19, 21-22, 24-26, 98, 107-18, 120-38, 155-67, 169-70, 173-74, 176-78, 180-91, 193-233, 238-46, 249-51, 253-55, 257-62, 264-74, 276-77, 279-96, 299-319
Tamil and Vatteluttu	B	235
Telugu	B	1-9, 11-18, 27-30, 43-45, 192, 252, 256, 275
Telugu-Kannaḍa	A	5, 12
Thulth	D	9-13, 16, 21-24, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38-40, 43-46, 48, 53-56, 58-59, 65-67, 69-70, 75, 77-81, 94-95, 97, 103-08, 110, 112, 118, 128, 130-31, 134, 142-43, 156-57, 160, 163, 167, 172, 189, 220, 228, 255, 264-66, 269, 272-75, 277-78, 280-84, 286, 290, 294, 297, 325, 327, 331, 339, 359, 406
Thulth in Tughra	D	14-15, 18-19, 25, 32-33, 71-74, 84, 158-59, 809, 320, 332
Thulth and Naskh	D	27-28, 37, 68, 398
Thulth and Nasta'liq	D	34, 51, 145, 300
Thulth plain, and Thulth in Tughra	D	326
Thulth and Shāradā	D	285, 293
Thulth, Thulth in plain Tughra and Tughra- i-ma'kūs and Nasta'liq	D	319
Tibetan	C	2598
Vatteluttu	B	49-51, 53-56, 171-72, 236, 248

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 13 copper-plate grants and 997 inscriptions on stone and other materials were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of these, the 13 copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Of the other inscriptions, Appendix B contains 328 items, the majority of which were collected by the members of the Technical Section of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 242 inscriptions. 427 Arabic and Persian inscriptions, included in Appendix D, were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix E contains the list of negatives of the photographs taken during this year.

I visited some places in Mysore State like Udipi, Suratkal and Tiptūr, some places in Andhra Pradesh like Hyderabad, some places in Madhya Pradesh like Vidiśā and my collection includes Nos. A 1-5, 12 and Nos. B 31-42, 67-69.

There was paucity of funds this year too. So, only some members of the Technical Section could undertake tours for collecting epigraphs. Shri K. G. Krishnan, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 157, 169, 175, 220. Shri S. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 269, 273, 315. Dr. K. V. Ramesh, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited Sannathi in Mysore State and some places in the Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh. His collection includes Nos. B 87-97, 320-21, and 323. Shri V.S. Subrahmanyam, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the villagewise survey of the Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, and he collected among others Nos. B 3, 9, 10, and 16. He had also visited some places in Mysore State. Shri C.R. Srinivasan, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the villagewise survey of Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu and commenced the survey of Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District in the same State, besides visiting a few stray places in Tamil Nadu, and a village in Pondicherry. His collection includes Nos. B 118-19, 216. Shri M. N. Katti, Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Mysore State like Aihole, Dhundsi, and copied among others inscription No. B 85.

Appendices A and B also include items for which original copper-plates or impressions of copper-plate charters and impressions of stone inscriptions were received from some Circles of Archaeological Survey of India, the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and the Director of Museums, Tamil Nadu, Madras and from scholars like Dr. V.B. Kolte, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur, Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Poona and Dr. P. Gururaja Bhatt, Kallianpur. We are thankful to them for sending the epigraphical materials.

Appendix D includes a few inscriptions estampages of which were received from the Western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Baroda, and one from the Director of Archaeology and Archives, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, and the rest, except for one from the old collection in the Office of the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, were copied by Dr. Z.A. Desai, Superintending Epigraphist, and his Epigraphical Assistants, Shri A.A. Kadiri and Shri M.F. Khan.

During the year under report, facilities for doing research on epigraphical subjects were provided for both Indian scholars and scholars from other

countries. They included Dr. Burton Stein, Department of History, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, U.S.A., Dr. L.B. Alayev, Institute of the Peoples of Asia, Moscow, U.S.S.R., Dr. H.V. Trivedi, Deputy Director of Archaeology (Retd.), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Indore, Shri P.N. Narasimha Murthy, Lecturer in History, Shri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala, Mysore State and Miss L. Shanthakumari of the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

The important inscriptions of this year's collections are reviewed below :

COPPER PLATES

PITRIBHAKTAS.—No. A1 is a charter in Sanskrit language engraved in Southern characters of the 5th-6th centuries A.D. It was discovered at Tembūru, Patapatnam Taluk, Srikakulam District, and is now deposited in the Navodaya Samiti, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. This charter, issued from Simhapura, is dated in the 40th (30+10) regnal year of *Mahārāja* Umavarman who is described as *Bappapādabhakta* and *Kalingādhipati*. It registers the gift of the village Hōnarēnga to the brāhmaṇa Bhartrīśarman, belonging to the Vāsishṭha-sāgōtra and the Taittirīya-śākhā for the increase of the merit and fame of the king's son Vasushēnarāja. The gift village is stated to have been made an *agrahāra*, after separating it from Dantayavāgū division (*madamba*) so that it would be known as an ordinary *agrahāra* in Kalinga with exemption from all taxes. Umavarman is already known from three other charters, *viz.*, Tekkali (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 298 ff.) ; Dhavalapēṭa (*ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 132 ff.); and the Bṛihatprōshthā (*ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 4 ff.). The charter under review furnishes the highest regnal year for the ruler and also reveals for the first time that he had a son named Vasushēnarāja, for whose merit the grant was made by the king. The *ājñā* or the messenger was Vāsudēva while the writer of the document was *dśśākshapaṭal-ādhiṣṭhita* Mātrivara, son of Haridatta, who are already known from the Bṛihatprōshthā grant mentioned above. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII pp. 337 ff. and plate.

VISHNUKUṆḌINS.—Two charters of this dynasty (Nos. A 2-3) were discovered at Tumulagūda, Ramannapet Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh and both are now deposited in the Navodaya Samiti, Hyderabad. Both are in Sanskrit language and engraved in Southern characters of the 5th-6th centuries A.D. Of these No. A2 is dated in the 37th regnal year of *Mahārāja* Gōvindavarman, son of *Mahārāja* Mādhavarman, and grandson of *Mahārāja* Indravarman. The charter records the grant made by the king of two villages Ēmbudala and Penkapara to the *vihāra* of his senior queen (*agra-mahishī*) Paramamahādēvī for the enjoyment of the Ārya-saṅgha *bhikṣhus* visiting from all the four quarters. The grant was made for the purpose of relieving all kinds of deficiencies (*nikhīla-dāridrya-duḥkh-ōpaśama-hētōḥ*) of his parents and of all living beings.

The other charter No. A3 refers itself to the 11th year of the reign of Uttamāśraya Vikramēndra-bhaṭṭarakavarman, son of Indra-bhaṭṭarakavarman, grandson of *Mahārāja* Vikramēndra, great-grandson of *Mahārāja* Mādhavarman and his queen Vākātaka-mahādēvī and great-great-grandson of *Mahārāja* Gōvindavarman. It records the grant of the village Irundōrō by the king to the *vihāra* built at Indrapura by Paramabhaṭṭarikā-mahādēvī, the queen of Gōvindarāja, who was the son of Mādhavarāja. The queen is described as an ornament to the family of Śrī-Prithvīmūlarāja. It is stated that the gift was intended for the enjoyment of the Ārya-saṅgha *bhikṣhus* visiting from all the four quarters. The record ends with two stanzas, of which the first states that Uttamāśraya, soon after his return from his victory over the Pallava ruler Simha, to Śakrapura (*i.e.*, Indrapura where the *vihāra* was built) in Śaka 488, made this grant. The second stanza states that the *ājñā* of the grant was the ruler Mūlarāja who had rejuvenated the decaying glory of his master's family. Both these charters, are of great importance for the history of the Vishnukūṇḍins. They are published in *Bhārati*, Vol. 42, Part 6, pp. 14 ff. and plates and Part 7, pp. 2 ff. and plates respectively.

EASTERN GAṄGAS.—Two charters of this family (Nos. A 4-5) were also discovered at Tembūru, Patapatnam Taluk, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, and are now deposited in the Navodaya Samiti, Hyderabad. Of

these No. A4 is in Sanskrit language and in the Eastern variety of early Nāgarī characters assignable to about the 9th century A.D. It refers itself to the reign of *Mahārāja* Anantavarman, described as *Sakala-Kalingādhirāja*, *Gaṅgāmala-kulapratishṭha* and *Paramamāhēśvaraḥ*. The only details of date given in the charter are Mārgaśīrsha ba. 15, solar eclipse. It registers the grant of the village Siviḍi to the brāhmaṇa Gōchchhadikshita of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra by the king. The writer of the record is stated to be Māṇikahasta śrī-Sāmanta. (Published in *Bhārati*, Vol. 42, Part 8, pp. 81 ff., and plates).

No. A 5 is in Sanskrit language and Telugu-Kannāḍa characters. It is dated in the 55th regnal year of Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga and in Saka 1051. It registers the gift of Gorḍdabi-saṁbhōga which included sixteen villages and was situated in Eṛada-vishaya in Kalingadēśa to his confidential servant (*āpta-bhṛitya*) Chōḍagaṅga by the king who was at that time staying in the capital city (*rājadhāni*) of Nivāli in Utkaladēśa. The composer was the poet *Sāsanādhikārin* Bhāskara-bhaṭṭa, and the text was written by Maṇikanāchārya, the son-in-law of *Sāsanādhikārin* Chālukya-Gaṅgachārya. (Published in *ibid.*, Vol. 45, Part 8, pp. 2 ff., and plates).

RASHTRAKŪṬAS.—No. A12 is a charter from Garugadahaḷli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District. Dated Saka 704 (782 A.D.) and belonging to the first year of the reign apparently of Dhruva Dhāravarsha, this copper-plate inscription, in Telugu-Kannāḍa characters and Sanskrit language mentions his son Raṇāvalōka Khambayyāraśa and records that the ruler, while he was encamped at the village of Tētmānigūdal, made a grant of that village to the brāhmaṇa Mādhava *alias* Brahmavīravallabha. Also records the grant of the village Gottemaḍi by Brahmavīravallabha to the *rājasālā* at Talavanapura, in which he had installed an image of Bhagavatī.

CHANDRAS OF SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.—The copper-plate inscription No. A13 was discovered at Paśchimbhāg, Sylhet District, East Pakistan, and is now deposited in the Museum of Historical and Archaeological Society at Sylhet. It is engraved in East Indian characters of about the 10th century and the text is in Sanskrit. It consists of two sections, the first section, in verse, containing the eulogy of the family of the donor and the second section, in prose, dealing with the grant proper. The charter was issued from Vikramapura and refers itself to the 5th year in the reign of the king Śrīchandra who is described as *Paramasavagata Paramēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja* and who meditated on the feet of P.P.P.M. Trailōkyachandradēva. The charter records grants of land in the area, newly named as Śrīchandrapura after the donor and comprising the three *vishayas* of Garalā, Pōgarā and Chandrapura together with the tract called Avēdikā attached to Sātalaavargga, all within the *maṇḍala* of Śrīhaṭṭa (modern Sylhet) belonging to the *bhukti* of Paṇḍravardhana. Of the lands, the first block of 140 *pātakas* was granted to the temple of god Brahmā, the second block of 280 *pātakas* was given to the gods Vaiśvānara, Yōgēśvara, Jaimini and Mahākāla, worshipped in the four *dēśāntarīya-maṭhas* and the four *Vaṅgāla-maṭhas*, and the third block of remaining land was granted in favour of 6,000 brāhmaṇas headed by 37 whose names are given, to be shared equally by them. It is stated that the grant was made for the increase of the merit and fame of the donor and his parents in the name of Lord Buddha on the occasion of *Śrāvana-Ravisamkrānti* and the declaration in this respect was made by *Mahāmudrādhikṛita* Śubhāṅga. (Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 289 ff., and plates).

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

KSHATRAPAS.—No. B 48 in Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the 1st century A.D., was discovered at Andhau, Bhuj District and is now deposited in the Kutch Museum, Bhuj, Gujarat State. Some more inscriptions of this dynasty had been discovered earlier at this place (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 19 ff., and plates; *ibid.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 139-42, and plates). The record under review registers the erection of a memorial pillar by a certain person (name not given) probably for his father Jina [...] who is described as Mādhukāna and as the son of some one (name lost) who is described as Pālitaka. This fragmentary inscription contains at the beginning the expression... *trapasa Ysāmōtika putrasa*... and is dated in year 11. This year is to be attributed evidently to

the Saka era, in which case the date of the record would be 89 A.D. The earliest date for any ruler of this dynasty so far known is year 52 (*ibid.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 23 ff.) and the present record pushes it back by 41 years. In view of the fact that the part of the slab which is broken and lost on the left side does not appear to have contained many letters, it is not unlikely that this portion of the text contained the name of Chashtana. If this is so, then the year 11 is to be referred to the reign-period of this ruler.

GUPTAS.—Three inscriptions (Nos. B 67-69) engraved on the pedestals of three Jaina images discovered at Durjanpur, Vidisha Tahsil, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh and preserved now in the local Museum at Vidiśā, are important as they throw fresh light on the history of the Guptas. They are engraved in late Brāhmī characters of about the 4th century A.D. One of them (No. 67) refers to the making of an image of Chandraprabha by *Mahārājādhirāja* Rāmagupta at the instance of Chēlū-kshamaṇa, son of Gōlakyāntī and pupil of *Āchārya* Sarppasēna-kshamaṇa who was the grand-pupil of the Jaina teacher *Pāṇipātrika* Chandrakshamāchārya-kshamaṇasramana. The second (No. 68) which is damaged, refers to the making of an image of Pushpadanta by the same ruler. The third (No. 69), which is badly damaged and effaced also refers to the making of an image of [Chandra]prabha by the same ruler. Since the palaeography of the records and the style of the images can be attributed to the 4th century A.D., the ruling king *Mahārājādhirāja* Rāmagupta, who held sway over the Vidiśā region, has to be identified with the Imperial ruler of the Gupta dynasty who is known to be the eldest son of Samudragupta and the elder brother of Chandragupta II. If this identification is accepted, the three records would furnish for the first time epigraphical mention of this king, thereby proving his historicity. Published in *J.O.I.*, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 247 ff., and plates and in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 46 ff., and plates.

RULERS OF UTTARĀKHAND.—Two badly worn-out inscriptions (Nos. B 320-21), one of them now broken into two pieces, found lying outside the temple of Buddha at Palēthā, Devaprayag Tahsil, Tehri Garhwal District, Uttar Pradesh, are in Sanskrit language and Northern characters of about the 7th century. Of these, No. 320 mentions *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara* Kalyāṇavarman as meditating on the feet of his father Ādivarman. A certain Ādityavardhana and his daughter's son Karkaravardhana also figure in the record. The inscription records the construction of a temple for the sun-god. The family of Kalyāṇavarman is not known so far from any other epigraphic source. The imperial titles borne by Kalyāṇavarman evidently suggest that he was an independent ruler. The record was written and engraved by a person (name illegible) who is stated to have hailed from Kusumanagara which was another name of Pāṭalīputra. In the other broken inscription (No. 321) the names of *P.M.P.* Kalyāṇavarman and Ādityavardhana occur.

CHĀHAMĀNA.—No. B 150 from Lādñū, Ladnu Tahsil, Nagaur District, Rajasthan, is a fragmentary inscription in Sanskrit, recording the death of a lady (name lost) who was the wife of Īndra and mother of Ālaḍa and belongs to the reign of Chāhamāna Arṇōrāja. Dated in Vikrama 1191 (1134-35 A.D.), this record provides the earliest as yet known date for this ruler's reign, his only other known date being Vikrama 1196. Since the Bassi inscription recording the death of his predecessor Ājayapāladēva is dated Vikrama 1189, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday, corresponding to 1132 A.D., October 16, (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 163-64), it follows that Arṇōrāja had ascended the throne towards the end of 1132 A.D.

No. B 143, a Sanskrit inscription from Bhinmāl, Bhinmal Tahsil, Jalor District, Rajasthan, belonging to the reign of *Mahārājakula* Chāchigadēva and dated in Vikrama 1328 (1272 A.D.), registers some royal grant made for conducting worship, etc., to the deity Arhudeśvara, when the king was ruling from Śrīmāla (*i.e.*, Bhinmāl).

PARAMĀRAS OF CHANDRĀVATĪ.—No. B 154 is copied from the lintel of the porch of the Śiva temple at Dēvakhētar, Sirohi District, Rajasthan. It is indifferently engraved and its purport is not clear. It is dated Vikrama 1202, Mārgaśīra śu. 3, Monday, corresponding to 1145 A.D., November 19, in the reign of Jasadhavaladēva, the Paramāra ruler. The earliest hitherto known date of this ruler fell in January 1146 A.D., the date of the Ajahārī inscription (*Bhundarkar's List*, No. 265).

VAIDUMBAS.—Among the Vaidumba inscriptions copied in Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, during the year, No. B 28, in Telugu language and characters of the 9th-10th centuries, from Vandādi, refers to the battle of Mudumaḍuvu between Vaidumba Gaṇḍa-triṇētra Vīra-mahārāju ruling over Rēnāṇḍu-7000 and the Nolambi, and the fight between Chamadaṇḍa and Eṇeyamma, the ruler of Pulluvolpul. It also refers to Subadēva, son of Prabhutēja-chōḷa whose part in this battle is not clear. Another inscription (No. B 16) in the same language and characters from Reddivāripalle in the same Taluk introduces Gaṇḍa-triṇētra Vīra-mahārāju and his son, whose name is not clear, and records the death of Subadēva, son of Prabhutēja-chōḷa, identical with his name sake mentioned above. This record also refers to Pōtu-gaṇḍara Mallikārjuna whose relationship to the king or to Subadēva is not clear. This Gaṇḍa-triṇētra Vīramahārāju is obviously identical with Vīra-mahārāju, the commander-in-chief of Kaliga-triṇētra mentioned in the records from Vandādi (see *A. R. Ep.*, 1967-68, No. B 16) and from Mudivēḍu and Pulla-gaṇṭivāripalle, Madanapalle Taluk, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh (*SII*, Vol. X, Nos. 628 and 637 respectively). It is not unlikely that he succeeded, Kaliga-triṇētra.

Another inscription (No. B 9) from Eguva-Abbavaram, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, in the same language and characters records a gift to Madavayya, son of Chamundayya, son of Isayya of Yeḷagga-diṇḍi by Kundavva, the queen of Pallava-mahārāju. A hero-stone record (No. B 3) from Dēvapattā also refers to this Pallava-mahārāju. Though the identity of this king is not revealed in these inscriptions, it is possible to surmise that he was a Vaidumba king, if his identity with Pallava-mahārāju described as Manuja-triṇētra śrī-Vaidumba-mahārāju in a record (*SII*, Vol. X, No. 642) from Rāmanāyanikōṭa, hamlet of Peddapālem, Madanapalle Taluk, Chittoor District, is admitted. (For more details on the Vaidumbas under the Chōḷas see pp. 10-11 below).

TELUGU CHŌḌAS.—No. B 18 from Sibyāla, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, belongs to the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Jagatāpi Gaṅgayadēvachōḍa-mahārāju. The record is dated in the cyclic year Raktāksha, Māgha ba. 30, Śivarātri, Tuesday which regularly corresponds to 1325 A.D., February 12. This epigraph purports to record a gift of land by the chief with the facilities for irrigation and made free from *daśabandha* to Mallana, son of Bhōjanam Bhairavadēva of Vasishṭha-gōtra. The gift is stated to have been made by this chief in the presence of god Virūpākshadēva on the banks of the river Krishnavemṇā. Jagatāpi Gaṅgayadēvachōḍa is already known to us from two other inscriptions (*A.R. Ep.*, 1935-36, No. 308; *ibid.*, 1964-65, No. B 31) of which the latter, from Pedda-Polamaḍa, Tadpatri Taluk, Anantapur District dated Śaka 12[27], Viśvāvasu (1305 A.D.) is the earliest. The former from Tallāproddatūru, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District is dated Śaka 1244, Dundubhi, Māgha śu., 1, Saturday (1323 A.D., January 8). The present record extends the span of his rule by two more years.

NOLAMBAS.—No. B175 from Navalai, Harur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu, in Kannada language and characters of about the tenth century is dated in the fifteenth year in the reign of Vīra-Nolamba. It records the death of Prituva, son of Puliyanna while defending certain women when they were stripped of their dress *i.e.*, when their modesty was about to be outraged. This appears to be a rare epigraphical reference to such an incident. Puliyanna is stated to be ruling over Navilūr which is identical with Navalai, the findspot of the record. The identity of Vīra-Nolamba, the reigning king has already been discussed (*A.R. Ep.*, 1967-68, Int., p.5). The present record cites the regnal year of the king, which is not met with in other Nolamba inscriptions which quote only Śaka dates (*S II*, Vol. IX, Part I, Nos. 23 and 24). Though this inscription does not quote the Śaka date, the new information that Vīra-Nolamba ruled for at least 15 years confirms the view that Vīra-Nolamba who is also known as Anniga, may have commenced to rule from a year between 923 A.D. and 929 A.D. (*QJMS*, Karnataka Number, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 34-35). According to the Deoli plates of Rāshṭrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 188-97) dated Śaka 862 (940 A.D.), Anniga is known to have been defeated and reduced to a miserable plight by the former. If 940 A.D. is considered to be the last known date for Anniga, and if the fifteenth year cited in the present record is equated to that date, it can be surmised that Vīra-Nolamba Anniga ascended the throne in about 925 A.D.

RĀSHTRAKŪṬAS.—No. B 85 from Dhundsi, Shiggaon Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore State, is in Kannada and belongs to the reign of Kṛṣṇarāja (i.e. Kṛṣṇa III). It is dated in Śaka [8]69 (947-48 A.D.). The inscription states that *mahāsāmanta* Ka[liv]iṭṭara was ruling over Banavāsi. Kalivittar of the present record is evidently identical with Kalivittarasa who is known to have been the governor of the same province in 945-46 A.D. (*vide, Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part ii, p. 420) in the reign of Kṛṣṇa III.

HOYSAḶAS.—No. B 98 from Kaṇṇūr, Kollegal Taluk, Mysore District, Mysore State is in Tamil and belongs to the reign of Viṣṇuvardhana. The record is in characters of about the 12th century and therefore the king may be identified with Viṣṇuvardhana I who ruled from 1110 to 1152 A.D. It records the setting up of the inscribed stone in Kaṇṇanūr-maṅgalam in Kuruṅji-nādu, in memory of Būmiyālan Kañcha-kāmuṇḍan and his son Māchchi who died in the course of a raid on the village. Viṣṇuvardhana is here mentioned as *Vīraṅga-Poysala*, which epithet he may have earned as a result of his victory over the Gaṅgas (*vide, Bomlay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part ii, pp. 499 ff.). He is the first king among the Hoysalas to use this epithet (*vide, Ep. Carn.*, Vol. V, Part II, p. 178 and cf. *Journal of Indian History* Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 334-35). The name Kuruṅji-nādu, of the territorial division in which Kaṇṇanūрмаṅgalam was situated, is known to us for the first time from this record.

ĀḶUPAS.—No. B 104 from Udiyāvara, Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore State, is a Kannaḍa record belonging to the reign of Ballamahādēvi. It is dated Khara, [Ā]shāḍha śu. 13, Mithuna, Sunday. Though the Śaka year is not mentioned, the cyclic year Khara falling in the reign of Ballamahādēvi and the other details of date will correspond to 1291 A.D., June 10. This Ballamahādēvi is the same as her namesake, who held sway over the Āḷupa kingdom from circa 1275-92 A.D. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1931-32, p. 61). The inscription states that Ballamahādēvi was ruling from the palace at Udeyāpura. So far she was known to have ruled from her capital at Bārahakanyāpura (i.e., modern Bārahakuru in Udipi Taluk). This inscription brings to light, for the first time, the fact that she also ruled from Udeyāpura i.e., Modern Udayāvara, the find-spot of the record.

PALLAVAS.—Among the Tamil inscriptions engraved on a rock in the village Kīl-Śāttamaṅgalam, Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, No. B219 is dated in the 14th year and Nos. B 220 and 225 in the 56th year in the reign of Nandivarman. Palaeographically and on account of the high regnal year in two of these, all the three records may be assigned to Nandivarman II Pallavamalla (c. 730-95 A.D.) No. B 220 records an endowment of gold to a *palli* for the merit of Pūṇḍi Muppāvai, daughter of Jīṇāḍiyār of Viḷukkam by Āṇḍai Ḷaiyār Pavaṇandi (contra. *Seminar on Inscriptions*, Madras, pp. 157-58). In the name of the above donor viz., Āṇḍai Ḷaiyār Pavaṇandi, Āṇḍai reminds us of the well-known Saṅgam poet Āṇḍaiyār of Piśir, and Pavaṇandi, recalls the later Jaina author of *Naṇṇūl*, a work on Tamil grammar. The village Viḷukkam may be identified with its namesake in Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District.

At the end of the No. B 219 it is stated that the *ūrār* of the village agreed to protect the above endowment, inviting the curse of incurring the sin of destroying the *Kāmakkōṭṭam* in case of default. This is the earliest known usage in epigraphy, of the word *Kāmakkōṭṭam*. In another inscription (*SIE.*, Vol. XII, No. 97) from Porpandal in Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District dated in the 2nd year in the reign of Kampavarman and engraved in Tamil characters of the 9th century, the *ūrār* of Porpandal state that they themselves will incur the sin of having destroyed Kachchippēdu (i.e., Kāñchīpuram) in case of default. The provenances of the two inscriptions referred to here are very near to Kāñchīpuram. It may be noted that the Kāmākshi-amman temple in Kāñchīpuram and the shrines of goddesses in the Śiva temples of other places in Tamil Nadu are called Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam in the inscriptions of about the 11th century and later (*A.R. Ep.*, 1954-55, Nos. 309, 314; *All India Oriental Conference*, 1946, Vol. XIII, Part II, pp. 51-52). It is, therefore, not unlikely that Kāmakkōṭṭam mentioned in No. B 219 is identical with the Kāmākshi-amman temple in Kāñchīpuram. It is apparent that this temple was held sacred by all including the Jains of Śāttamaṅgalam. If the identification of Kāmakkōṭṭam with the Kāmākshi-amman temple in Kāñchīpuram is admitted, the present record will attest to the existence of the temple in the 8th century.

No. B 225 from the same place records the grant of lands along with the income from a levy by the *ūrār* of Śāttamaṅgalam for the maintenance of a lake. It further seems to state that the *ūrār* and the *īlamakkaḷ* agreed to collect 100 *kaḷaṅju* of gold as fine from the persons defying the authority of the *īlamakkaḷ*. Since the transaction recorded in the inscription is meant for the upkeep of the lake, the *īlamakkaḷ* seem to have some connection with the management of the endowment for the lake.

No. B 258 from Agalūr, Gingee Taluk, South Arcot District, most of whose modern inhabitants are Jinas, is dated in the fiftieth year in the reign of Kō-visaiya (Vijaya)-Nandivikkiramaparumar who, on account of this high regnal year and the palaeography of the record, may be identified with Nandivarman II Pallavamalla (c. 730-95 A.D.). It records the construction of a sluice in Karai-Agalūr by Kampaiyaṇār, who assigned one *kāḍi* of paddy per *paṭṭi* for the maintenance of the lake, and the assignment of 3 *nāli* of paddy per *paṭṭi* for the *Bhaṭārār* by the *ūrār*. This *Bhaṭārār* has perhaps to be identified with the presiding deity at the Jaina temple in the village. No. B 259, from the same place, in characters of about the 8th century, records the death of Kampaiyaṇār after the destruction, by him, of Toṇḍūr on the orders of śrī-Viśaiyādittiyaṇ (Vijayāditya). Kampaiyaṇār is obviously identical with his namesake in the other record and, if so, the present record will have to be dated after the 50th year (c. 780 A.D.) in the reign of Pallava Nandivarman II. Vijayāditya on whose orders Toṇḍūr was destroyed by Kampaiyaṇār, was probably a feudatory of Nandivarman though the record is not dated in the latter's reign. It is not unlikely that this Vijayāditya is identical with his namesake of the Bāṇa family, who was the grandfather of Vikramāditya Jayamēru, the contemporary of Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha (814-77 A.D.). Toṇḍūr is evidently identical with the village of the same name in the same Taluk, not far from the findspot of the record.

No. B 157 from Tiruvorriyūr, Saidapet Taluk, Chingleput District, is a short record in Grantha and Tamil characters of about the 9th century. It registers the grant of one *īla-vilakku* and 90 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp to god Tiruvorriyūr-mahādēvar by Toṇḍa-mahādēvi, the daughter of Śaktivarmak-kādupaṭṭigaḷ for the sake of her husband Sharjjaraiyar. Śaktivarman was evidently a Pallava chief as his epithet Kādupaṭṭigaḷ, along with its variant Kāduveṭṭigaḷ, is a well-known dynastic appellation of the Pallavas (*SHI.*, Vol. XII, Int. p. VIII, Nos. 44, 59, 66, etc.). An inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 25-26) in Tamil verse from Taṇḍalam, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, not far from the findspot of the present record, engraved in characters of about the 9th century, is dated in the tenth year in the reign of Śatti described as Kāḍavarkōṇ. It may be surmised that this Śatti, a Kāḍava, i.e., Pallava may be identical with Śaktivarmak-kādupaṭṭigaḷ of the present record. A re-engraved copy of an earlier inscription at Tirupati (*SHI.*, Vol. IV, No. 62) dated in the reign of Kō-Pātramahēndravarmaṇ, considered to be a mistake for Parakēsarivarman (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 25), refers to a Śattiviḍaṅgaṇ Śrī Kāḍapaṭṭigaḷ whose identity with Śatti of the Taṇḍalam inscription has been suggested. Future researches or discoveries alone can confirm the latter identity and the independent reign as well as the exact period, of Śaktivarman's rule in the area. The name Toṇḍa-mahādēvi recalls the dynastic name, Toṇḍaiyar, of the Pallavas and also of their territory Toṇḍa-maṇḍalam. Sharjjaraiyar, a peculiar name not met with in Tamil inscriptions, described in this record as a *Samyaksarvajña*, was apparently a very learned person and his identity remains obscure. This is the earliest inscription engraved on the pillar-stone bearing along with it later inscriptions of Parāntaka I and a Rājakēsari-varmaṇ (Nos. B 156, 159 respectively). While all the other inscriptions of this period are engraved on slabs, the present record on a pillar-stone appears to point to the fact that this pillar-stone was one of the four or many pillars that might have been part of a *maṇḍapa* which is now non-existent.

No. B 221 from Kīl-Śāttamaṅgalam, in Tamil characters of about the ninth century A.D. and dated in the sixth regnal year of Kampavarman, records the renovation of a temple (*tirukkōyil*) and the addition of a *mukha-maṇḍapa* to it, the renovation of a *pāḷi*, the construction of a temple of *Iyakki-paḍūri* (*Yakshī-Bhaṭāri*) and the gift of a big-bell to the *paḷli*, all by Mādēvi, the wife of Kāḍagadiyaraiyar (contra, *Seminar on Inscriptions*, Madras, p. 159 This

inscription is important in that it gives an idea of what mainly a typical Jaina monastic establishment in South India consisted of, during the later Pallava period, though the buildings are not now traceable. The entire establishment was possibly called *palli*. It had a main shrine, dedicated to a Jina, with a *mandapa* in front, a subsidiary shrine of the *Yakshī* and the monastery (*pālī*) where the Jaina monks lived. In this complex the main shrine and the monastery were renovated while the *mukha-mandapa* and a shrine for the *Yakshī* were added. The entire establishment called *palli* in this record is again referred to in an inscription (No. B 223) from the same place belonging to the reign of Chōla Rājarāja I. The *palli* called therein Vimalaśrīy-Āriya-Tīrttapalli was apparently named after Vimalanātha-Tīrthaṅkara. There is, however, now a temple for Chandranātha in another part of the village.

CHŌLAS —No. B 156 from Tiruvorriyūr, Saidapet Taluk, Chingleput District, is engraved on a pillar-stone supporting the Nandi in the Ādhipurīśvara temple. The top portion being chiselled off, the beginning of the record is lost. The inscription, in characters of the tenth century, is dated in the 40th year in the reign of a Parakēsarivarman who, on grounds of palaeography of the record and the high regnal year of the king, may be identified with Parāntaka I, a Parakēsarivarman. It records the gift of 90 sheep by Nakkan Pirantakan *alias* Brahmaśrīrājan of Alaiyūr, a *brahmadēya* in Mī-pilāru in Vadakarai Poygai-nādu in Śōlanādu. The donor's title *Brahmaśrīrājan* indicates that he was a high dignitary hailing from the brāhmaṇa community. He had visited Tiruvorriyūr just like many other royal personalities and dignitaries such as Kōḍaṇḍarāmar, eldest son of Parāntaka I (*A.R. Ep.*, 1912, No. 164); Iravi Nili, the daughter of Vijayarāga[va]dēva, the Chēra king (*ibid.*, No. 169); Māraṇ Paramēśvaraṇ *alias* Sembiyaṇ-śōliyavaraiyaṇ (*ibid.*); Dēvaṇ Kēsari *alias* Kuñjiramalla-pallavaraiyaṇ (*ibid.*, No. 167), etc., all in the reign of Parāntaka I. The donor of the present record also figures in an inscription (*SII.*, Vol. XIII, No. 43), dated in the 3rd year in the reign of a Rājakēsarivarman, who, on account of palaeography of the record, may be identified with Gaṇḍarāditya. Alaiyūr, the village from which the donor hailed has been identified with Allūr in Tanjavur Taluk on the basis of the fact that Tillai-sthānam in the same Taluk is stated to be situated, also like Alaiyūr, in Poygai-nādu (*ibid.*, No. 47). It may, however, be noted that Tillaisthānam, called Tiruneyttānam, is stated to be in Kīl-pilāru in Poygai-nādu, and Alaiyūr is stated to be in the Mī-pilāru in Vadakarai Poygai-nādu. Since Vadakarai indicates that that division was obviously on the north bank of the Kāvērī, Alaiyūr will have to be located north of the river and west of Tillaisthānam and cannot therefore be identified with Allūr which is to the south of the Kāvērī.

No. B 269 from Kōvilāḍi, Tanjavur Taluk, Tanjavur District, is engraved in Tamil characters of about the 10th century on the *paṭṭikā* and *tripaṭṭa* on the south side of the central shrine in the Divyajñānēśvara temple. It is dated in the 4th year in the reign of a Rājakēsarivarman and seems to record a gift of land by *benami* (*anniya nāma-karaṇam*) purchase by an individual (name lost) from Śīrudavūr who is stated to have constructed the *Śrīvimāna* for god Tiruppuratturaiyum Perumāṇaḍigal. Two of the inscriptions (*SII.*, Vol. VII, Nos. 499 and 501) already copied from this temple refer to the construction of the *Śrīvimāna* in stone or *Tirukkarrali* (*i.e.*, the sacred stone temple) for this god by Vēlāṇ Vīranāraṇaṇ *alias* Sembiyaṇ Vēdivēlāṇ of Śīrudavūr in Kīliyūr-nādu. It may, therefore be suggested that the donor of No. 269 may be identified with this Vēlāṇ Vīranāraṇaṇ. The Rājakēsarivarman of the present record may be identified with Sundaraśōla Parāntaka II (contra, *Early Chola Art*, pp. 120-21, pp. 145-46) since the donor must have lived during the times of that king as evidenced by the name Sundaraśōla-maṅgalam occurring in the former of the two inscriptions referred to above, in which he figures as the donor. Vīranāraṇaṇ might have continued to live on as he figures in an inscription (*SII.*, Vol. XIX, No. 372), dated in the 15th year in the reign of a Parakēsarivarman who could be identified only with Uttamaśōla.

No. B 246 on a stone set up outside the Tāntōṇrīśvara temple at Bēlūr, Salem Taluk, Salem District is engraved in Tamil characters of the tenth century. It is dated in the 3rd year in the reign of a Parakēsarivarman who took the head of Vīrapāṇḍya, who is identical with Āditya II. This is the only inscription of this Chōla king discovered so far west. The record reveals the

name of an early chief of Milāḍu, i.e., Malai-nāḍu representing the area around the hilly tracts in the western parts of the South Arcot District. It records the undertaking given by the chief Akalaṅkaṇ (Akalaṅkaṇ)-Malaiyar-Ādittaṇ *alias* Sembiaṇ-Milāḍudaiyaṇ of Bhārgava-gōtra that he will collect only $4\frac{1}{4}$ *kaḷaṇḍu* as *ūrālitt-tirai* from the *ūrālīgāl* of Tuṇivi-nāḍu. Later members of this family are known to us from *SII.*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 39, 41, 63, etc. The circumstances under which *tirai* which is of a forcible nature was collected by the chief from the *ūrālīgāl* of Tuṇivi-nāḍu are not known. Nos. B 253 and 254 are engraved above and below respectively on the right jamb of the entrance into the *ardhamandapa* of the Śukavanēśvara temple at Salem. No. B 253, whose beginning is lost, records the grant of 10 *kaḷaṇḍu* of gold for two lamps, and another grant of 5 *kaḷaṇḍu* of gold for one lamp by the queen Olōkamādēviyār. The expression *ivar dēviyār* preceding the queen's name appears to imply that the former gift was made by the lady's husband, apparently the king. The inscription is engraved in characters of about the 11th century and this queen is known to have been the consort of Rājarāja I (*SII.*, Vol. V, No. 518). Her husband, referred to here as *ivar*, may be identified with Rājarāja I to whose reign, therefore, the record may be assigned.

Nos. B 118-19 from the Śiva temple in Madagadippattu, Pondicherry State, states that this temple (*karraḷi*) of Kuṇḍāṅkuḷi-mahādēvar was built by Rājarāja I. No. B 138, from the same place, which is in fragments and in characters of the 10th-11th centuries, refers to a previous endowment of $21\frac{1}{4}$ *kaḷaṇḍu* and one *kuṇṇi* of gold for the construction of the third *kālppadaḷai* in the central shrine (*śrī-kōyil*) and the third *kālppadaḷai* in the *tirumandapam* and the setting up of a silver image in the temple.

No. B 254 from Salem, Tamil Nadu, engraved below No. B 253, mentions only the regnal year 5 without mentioning the king. It records the gift of gold for three lamps by Dēviyār Mūri-Amudiṇār for the merit of Vāṭchēndaṇ-Ēkavīraṇ, herself and Ēkavīraṇ-Kōlakkap-pāvai. While the relationship of the donor to the other two is not clear, the last mentioned was apparently the daughter of the first because of the patronymic Ēkavīraṇ in the latter's name. Mūri-Amudiṇār and Mūri-Kāmakkaṇār, who was probably the former's sister on account of the patronymic Mūri, are described as the consorts of a certain Iḷaṅgōṇaḍigāl (*SII.*, Vol. XIII, Nos. 232, 242-44). It is not known whether Iḷaṅgōṇaḍigāl was a title of Vāṭchēndaṇ-Ēkavīraṇ for whose merit Mūri-Amudiṇār endowed a lamp. Another member of this family called Ēkavīra-Divākaradēvar (i.e., Divākaradēvar, son of Ēkavīra), is known from another inscription (*ibid.*, No. 244). Yet another member of this family is referred to in No. B 255 engraved on the other jamb in the same place, dated in the 5th year in the reign of a Parakēsarivarmaṇ. This inscription records a similar gift of gold by Ēkavīra-Ammaśaṅgādi (wrongly read as Kavira-Ādiśaṅkari in *SII.*, Vol. IV, No. 140) Malaiyyamā-perundēvi, the consort of Virasōḷa-Milāḍudaiyaṇ Nānāṭṭaṇ Siddavaḍavaṇ. Ammaśaṅgādi, the donor, was evidently another daughter of Ēkavīraṇ referred to above. The endowed gold was entrusted to the care of the *sabhaiyār* of Śēlam *alias* Rājāśrayachaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ. This latter name was derived evidently from *Rājāśraya*, one of the titles of Rājarāja I or Vīraṇḍra (*A.R. Ep.*, 1904, No. 273; 1910, No. 132). Hence the Parakēsarivarmaṇ of the present record may be identified with Rājendra I, the son and successor of Rājarāja I, a Rājā-kēsarivarmaṇ. Palaeography also would support this.

No. B 182 from Perumpulipākkam, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, dated in the ninth regnal year (1020-21 A.D.) of Rājendra I, mentions Malaiyaṇ-Kundavaiyār *alias* Sembiaṇ-mahādēviyār as the senior queen (*mūtta nampirāṭṭiyār*), not known hitherto. The name Malaiyaṇ-Kundavaiyār means Kundavaiyār, the daughter of Malaiyaṇ. Since Malaiyaṇ is well known as the dynastic name of an ancient feudatory family who lived in the area called Milāḍu, this Malaiyaṇ was probably the member of this family.

No. B 315 from Uyyakkōṇḍān-Tirumalai, Tiruchchirappalli Taluk and District, dated in the 16th regnal year of Rājendra I, records a gift by the king's *anukki* (a female personal attendant) named Sāṭṭaṇ-Iṛamadēvi to the god Viḷumiyadēvar of the temple of the place for the welfare of the king himself. This lady is already known to us from another record of Rājendra I from Tiruvorriyūr (*A. R. Ep.*, 1912, No. 153).

No. B 216 from the Siva temple in Vākkaḍai, Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, dated in the 4th year (1054-55 A.D.) in the reign of Rājendra II, records the provision made for the teaching of the *Vēdas*. This epigraph registers the gift of land by purchase as *vēdabhōgam* for the person who teaches *Taitriya-vēdam* (i.e., Yajurveda) in Nigariliśōlach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in [Pāri]yūr-nāḍu in Palkunrakkōttam in Jayaṅḍaśōla-maṇḍalam, from the *sabhai* of the village by Satti Ariñjiyappirāṭṭiyār, the mother of the Gaṅgar. It is stated that the gift land was measured by a rod measuring twenty spans (*śān*) in the 2nd year, apparently in the reign of this king. The name of the lady discloses the association with the Chōlas, though her identity as well as that of the Gaṅgar remains obscure. This record is one among the numerous instances, during the Chōla period, when the teaching of the *Vēdas* was patronised (*A.R. Ep.*, 1916, para. 16 and 42; 1918, para. 28; 1919, para. 18, etc.).

No. B 24 from Timmasamudram, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, is a Tamil inscription engraved on a slab set up in front of the ruined Siva temple in the village. It is dated in the 6th year (1067-68 A.D.) in the reign of Rājakēsarivarman Virarājendra. It records the renewal of a former gift of land, along with the income from taxes in cash (*pon*) and in kind (*puravu*), to god Mahādēvar in Vēppūr in Kīlai-Mārāyapāḍi by Jayaṅḍaśōli, the queen of Pottappichchōlar Rājarājadēvar. The king Virarājendra is known to have killed a chief of Pottappi as recorded in an inscription (*SIF.*, Vol. III, No. 20, pp. 31-39), from Karuvūr, Tiruchchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu, dated in the 4th year (1065-66 A.D.) of his reign. We now find the present record, dated in the sixth year, at Timmasamudram which was evidently within the jurisdiction of Rājarājadēvar the then Pottappi chief, citing the reign of Virarājendra. The names Rājarāja of the chief and Jayaṅḍaśōli of his queen indicate that both of them were named after Rājarāja I who also had the title Jayaṅḍaśōla. An earlier member of this family Pottappich-chōlar Sattiyaraiyar is referred to in a record of Rājarāja I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1918, No. 49). Neither the relationship of this chief with Rājarājadēvar is known, nor is the identity of the adversary of Virarājendra clear. It is noteworthy that the queen had the authority to grant along with the land, the income from taxes, especially *puravu*. The record further states that the temple of Mahādēvar of Vēppūr was constructed by her.

No. B 21 from the same place is engraved on two slabs lying in front of a ruined Siva temple in the village. This Tamil inscription is dated in the 2nd year (1071-72 A.D.) in the reign of Rājakēsarivarman Rājendraśōladēva who may be identified with Kulōttuṅgaśōla I, who was also known as Rājendra and became a Rājakēsari on his accession to the Chōla throne. It records the setting up of the images of Rājendraśōlaviṭaṅkar (named after the king) and Pirāṭṭiyār (consort) in the temple of Dēvargal-śōti(jyōti)-mahādēvar at Vēppūr in Kīlai-Mārāyapāḍi and also the gift of land to provide for worship and offerings. They were set up by Chentāmaraikkannan Aṇantāṅgiyān of Ambar in Ambar-nāḍu in Uyyakkondār-vaṇaḍu. Ambar is the same as Ambar-Mākālam i.e., Kōyil-Tirumālam in Nannilam Taluk, Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu. The donor's designation is not given. However, since the land gifted is stated in the record to have been secured from the Mahārājargal and assigned for the purpose by Sēnāpati-mārāyaṇ Aḍavalāṇ Iruṅḷōḷaṇ probably at the instance of the donor, the latter was evidently a high dignitary under the Chōla. The Mahārājargal from whom the land was secured are no doubt identical with the Vaidumbas who describe themselves as belonging to the Mahārāja-vaṇśa (see No. B 10 from Mallūru discussed below). The extent of the land is said to be 1325 *kūḷi* as measured by a standard rod measuring 18 spans (*śān*). The owner's or proprietor's share called herein *mēl-vāram* is fixed as one-sixth of the produce in both the *kār* (rainy season) and *piśānam* (winter) crops. This produce is provided for daily worship, the maintenance of the priest and two *piḍārar* reciting the *Tiruppadiyam*. The present record provides a rare reference to the practice of reciting the hymns in Tamil so far north. The use of the term *piḍārar* in referring to the persons appointed for the purpose is already known to us from the inscription of Rājarāja I at Tañjāvūr (*SIF.*, Vol. II, p. 254).

No. B 10 from Mallūru, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, engraved on a huge boulder to the south of the village, is in Tamil language and Tamil and Grantha characters and is dated in the 32nd year

(1101-02 A.D.) in the reign of Kulōttuṅga-chōla I. It records the gift of Muraḷūr in Mahārājapāḍi by Durai-mahārājaṇ *alias* Adhirājēndra-Vaidumba-mahārājaṇ to Irechchaya-śētti, son of Śētti-Nambi, son of Porina-śētti, the headman of Paiyūr. The chief is described in the record as belonging to Mahārāja-vaṁśa in Kūlai-Mārāyapāḍi in Irattapāḍikonḍaśōla-vaḷanāḍu and as the son of Iruga-mahārājaṇ, grandson of Vetta-mahārājar and great-grandson of Iruga-mahārājar. The title *Adhirājēndra-Vaidumba-mahārājaṇ* of the donor indicates that the chief might have served under Adhirājēndra (1067-70 A.D.), the predecessor of Kulōttuṅga I on the Chōla throne. The name, Iruga, of the father and great-grandfather of the donor recalls to us the name, Irugeya, of Bhuvana-trinētra (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 280-81) who commenced his rule from about Śaka 893 (970-71 A.D.) and who is known to have ruled at least up to c.976 A.D. (*A.R. Ep.*, 1938, No. 196). The interval of nearly about hundred years between this date 976 A.D. and 1067 A.D., the earliest possible date for the donor Durai-mahārājaṇ, son of Iruga, would lead us to surmise that Iruga-mahārāja, the great-grandfather of the donor may be identified with Irugeya *alias* Bhuvana-trinētra (contra. *Andhra Pradesh Government Report on Epigraphy* for 1985, pp. 90-91). Another inscription (No. B 26) on a fragmentary stone lying near a ruined Śiva temple at Timmasamudram, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, engraved in Tamil characters of about the 12th century, refers to the gift of lands and one *ulakku* of oil from the oil-presses of Vēppūr and Miṇānikkāḍu by Teḍala-mārāśaṇ. Other details are lost. A Tamil inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 284 ff.) from Kalakāḍa in Vayalpad Taluk in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, dated in the 49th year (1118-19 A.D.) in the reign of Kulōttuṅgaśōla, seventeen years later than the Mallūru inscription (No. B 10) records a gift by Vaidumba-mārāśaṇ Tiḍaliśaṇ. It is not unlikely that Teḍala-mārāśaṇ, the donor of the record from Timmasamudram, is identical with Tiḍaliśaṇ of the Kalakāḍa inscription, whose relationship with Durai-mahārājaṇ is not known.

No. B 22 also from Timmasamudram is undated and engraved in Tamil characters of about the 12th century. It is engraved on a slab set up in front of the ruined Śiva temple in the village. It records the gift of lands called *m-lai-mēttupputtai* and *vattupputtai* by Karikālaśōlap-Piḍakkalp-Pennmāḍidēvar and [Ti]ṇḍiśvarar to provide for the expenses of the festival in the month of Māśi for god Dēvargalśōti(jyōti)-nāyakar. It is stipulated that one *vatti* of paddy per *puttai* from the produce of the three crops in *kār* (rainy season), *paśānam* (winter) and *kōḍai* (summer) should be assigned for the purpose. The lands were entrusted to Vaidumba Irattakuḍi, Marudāntaka(Madhurāntaka)-vēḷaṇ and Śilaināṭṭu-vēḷaṇ. The title of one of the donors Karikālaśōla is apparently taken after Kulōttuṅga III (1178-1216 A.D.) (*A.R. Ep.*, 1914, p. 90, para. 17). It is probable that Vaidumba Irattakuḍi, one of the three persons undertaking to carry out the endowment was a scion of the famous dynasty of that name. It may, however, be pointed out that this name occurs as Vaidumba Rāthaguḍi in a Telugu record (No. B 7) of about the tenth century from Eguva-Abbavaram in the same Taluk. Śilai-nāḍu in the name Śilaināṭṭu-vēḷaṇ was the ancient name for the area around Guḍimallam, in Kalahasti Taluk, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh (*ibid.*, 1912, No. 314).

No. B 265 from Udaiyārkōyil, Papanasam Taluk, Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, is engraved in Tamil characters of about the 13th century and is dated in the 7th year in the reign of a king whose name is lost. It records a gift of land brought under cultivation and estimated to yield 360 *kalam* of paddy by Umaiyp-pillai Tillaikkūṭṭa-daṇḍanāyakkaṇ of Araśūr, son of *mahāpradhāni* Maṇḍalika-yamarāśaṇ Kampaya-daṇḍanāyakkaṇ of Chāṭṭanūr on the day of Rēvatī, the donor's natal star. The month of his birth is not specified. The donor, who is known to us now for the first time was apparently a *mahāpradhāni* of the contemporary Hoysala king, since his father Kampaya is identical with his namesake described as Dēvaṇ Tiruvēkambamudaiyāṇ Kampaya-daṇḍanāyakkar of Chāṭṭanūr, a *mahāpradhāni* of Vīra-Sōmēśvara (c. 1234-54 A.D.). (*SII.*, Vol. VI, No. 49). This Kampaya is known to be the maternal uncle (*ammāṇ*) of the very wellknown general Śingana-daṇḍanāyakkaṇ according to an inscription (*ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 88) from Tiruvannāmalai, North Arcot District, dated in the 5th year (1248-49 A.D.) in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Rājēndra (III). The present record may thus belong to the reign of the above-mentioned Chōla king. The details of date in the 7th regnal

year given in the record *viz.*, Kaṛṇāṭaka śu. 5, Hasta, Sunday are not regular, but, if the year could be considered to be a mistake for 3, they would then correspond to 1248 A.D., July 26.

ATIYAMĀNS.—No. B 234 from Nāmakkal, Namakkal Taluk, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, is engraved on the surface of the rock between the two shrines of gods Narasimhasvāmi and Lakshmīnārāyaṇasvāmi. The thick vegetation had hidden this inscription so long from view and now when it is cleared it can be clearly seen from a distance, though the letters are not deeply engraved. It is engraved in Grantha characters of the 7th-8th centuries. It reads *Śrī-dhara*. This is apparently a *biruda* of a king whose identity is not disclosed. It is very probably a *biruda* of the local Atiya chief Guṇaśīla who ruled over this region independently during this period. It is well-known that the Raṅga-nātha cave temple on the other side of the hill bears inscriptions (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 131 ff.) attributing the foundation of that temple to this Guṇaśīla and the present *biruda*-inscription also recalls such *birudas* of this king engraved on the pillars and pilasters in that temple (*ibid.*, p. 138 and plate facing p. 137).

No. B 170 from Taḍaṅgam, Dharmapuri Taluk, Dharmapuri District, is engraved on a stone found in a site of an old Viṣṇu temple. It is in Tamil characters of about the 12th century. It records a vow to die, taken by Arumbākkilāṇ Malaiyaṇ, a member of the *agambadiyār* of Viḍuḡāḍaḷagiyaperumāl in the event of the destruction of 'this entrance'. This chieftain is already known to us from other sources (*SII.*, Vol. I, pp. 106-07; Vol. VIII, Nos. 119 and 127; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 332-33). The demonstrative 'this' obviously indicates that the stone on which the inscription is engraved was probably a door-post of an entrance. The original position of the stone might have been a gate leading to an important centre necessitating the observance of this vow. This important centre would be no other than Adamaṅkōṭṭai, about 3 miles south of this spot. If so, the entrance spoken of in the present record might have been the northern entrance into Adamaṅ-kōṭṭai, *i.e.*, the fortified (*kōṭṭai*) area belonging to the Atiyamāṇ chief, the responsibility of defending which was entrusted to Malaiyaṇ. Another inscription (No. B 169) also in characters of the 12th century from Pāpināyakanahallī, which is found further north of the record discussed above and near a road, bears the name Atiyamāṇ-peruvalī, a highway named after Atiyamāṇ, obviously referring to the road. It states that the distance to Nāvaṛ-tāvaḷam is 29 *kādam*, thus providing a rare instance of a milestone. The place-name Nāvaṛ-tāvaḷam cannot be identified. But the word *tāvaḷam* seems to suggest that it was possibly a centre of trade and was among many such centres said to have been controlled by the famous mercantile organisation known as *tiśaiy-āyirattaiṇṇūṟṟuvar* (*SII.*, Vol. VIII, No. 442).

VIJAYANAGARA.—No. B 188 from Śiṛukarumbūr, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, is a Tamil inscription belonging to the reign of Vira-Pokkaṇa(Bukkana)-Uḍaiyar. The transaction referred to in the record is said to take effect from the month of Āḍi in Naḷa which, as falling in the reign of a Bukka, could be equated to 1376 A.D. only. The inscription records the grant of the village Śiṛukarumbūr *alias* Muddaṇa-dannāyakka...*alias* Chitramēlich-chaturvēdimāṅgalam as a *sarvamānya* āgara to sixty *bhaṭṭas*. One of the three names seems to have been associated with a Muddaṇa-dannāyaka whose identity is not certain. The other name after the well-known agricultural organisation called *Chitramēli* appears to be a late survival from the Chōḷa times.

No. B 209 from Ten-Iluppai, Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, in Tamil characters of about the 15th century, belongs to the reign of Viśaiyarāyar who is probably identical with Bukka III (c. 1422 A.D.) and records the endowment of the village Iluppai in Attippaṛru as *sarvamānya* to god Mayilāradēvar at the palace gate (*araimaṇai-vāśal*) for *aṅgarāṅgabhōga* and food-offerings. This record is interesting as it mentions Mayilāradēvar, rarely met with in the inscriptions of Tamil Nadu. Inscriptional evidence shows that Mayilāradēvar was widely worshipped during 13th-15th centuries in Andhra Pradesh (*SII.*, Vol. IV, Nos. 694-97; Vol. VII, No. 552; Vol. X, No. 267) and temples were also built for this god (*Topographical list of the Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency*, Vol. I, p. 650, No. 837).

Among the Kannāḍa inscriptions copied from South Kanara District, No. B 100 from Kārṇāḍ, Mangalore Taluk, belonging to the reign of Harihara II

(date-portion lost), mentions Nāgaṇṇa-voḍeya as governing Maṅgalūru-rājya. No. B 102 from Suratkal, also from Mangalore Taluk, and No. B 101 from Kārnād, belong to the reign of Dēvarāya II and are dated respectively, Śaka 1356 (1434 A.D.) and Śaka 1360 (1437 A.D.). Of these two inscriptions, the former states that Dēvarāja-voḍeya was governing the Maṅgalūru-rājya on the orders of *Mahāpradhāna* Perumāle-dannāyaka, while the latter registers a gift of land by Anṇapa-voḍeya who was governing both Maṅgalūru and Bārakūru provinces on the orders of the king Dēvarāya II. No. B 103 from Suratkal, which belongs to the reign of Mallikārjuna and is dated Śaka 1372 (1450 A.D.), refers to Gaṇapaṇṇa as the governor of the Maṅgalūru province and as a subordinate of *Mahāpradhāna* Siṅgaṇa-dannāyaka who held the charge of the administration of the entire kingdom.

Of the governors mentioned in these records, Nāgaṇṇa-voḍeya is known to have been ruling over the Maṅgalūru province under Harihara II in 1404 A.D., under Dēvarāya I in 1418-23 A.D., and under Dēvarāya II in 1425 A.D., (*A.R. Ep.*, 1928-29, p. 85). Dēvarāja-voḍeya or Dēvarāya-voḍeya was the governor of the Maṅgalūru province during the reign of Dēvarāya II in the years 1427 A.D., 1430 A.D., 1432-33 A.D. (*vide ibid.*, 1928-29, p. 85; 1931-32, p. 66 and *Tulunādīna Itihāsa*, p. 88) and 1434 A.D., the latest date being known from No. B 102. It is also interesting to note that both this record and the record dated in 1427 A.D. mentioned above, refer to him as governing this province on the orders of *Mahāpradhāna* Perumāle-dannāyaka. Anṇapa-voḍeya, the son of Dēvarāya-voḍeya (*A.R. Ep.*, 1931-32, p. 66) who is mentioned in No. B 101 as governing both Maṅgalūru and Bārakūru provinces, is known earlier to have been the governor of the former province in 1417 A.D., 1431 A.D., and 1439 A.D., while he is known to have governed both these provinces in 1418 A.D. and 1437 A.D. (*vide ibid.*, 1928-29, p. 85; 1931-32, pp. 66 ff., and cf., *Tulunādīna Itihāsa*, pp. 86 ff.). Gaṇapaṇṇa-voḍeya, mentioned in the present record, seems to be the same as his namesake who is known to have governed the Maṅgalūru province in 1450 A.D. (*ibid.*, p. 92).

It is also interesting to see that during the reign of the Vijayanagara kings, the governors of Maṅgalūru and Bārakūru provinces were often changed. In this process we come across cases where a governor holds the charge of the same province a number of times, while in the intermediary period there are different governors. Thus we see that Nāgaṇṇa-voḍeya ruled both in the earlier and later years than Anṇapa-voḍeya while Dēvarāja-voḍeya served as governor twice and was on both the occasions succeeded by his son Anṇapa-voḍeya.

No. B 273 in Tamil from Kōvilāḍi, Tanjavur Taluk and District, refers itself to the reign of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya and contains details of the date corresponding to July 15, 1521 A.D. It records an order of Timmappa-nāyakkar, designated as the *vāśal* of the king, declaring certain lands of the temple of Tiruppēr-nagaram as *sarvamānya*. Taking into consideration the period and area to which the record belongs, one may identify the above Timmappa-nāyakkar with Timma-bhūpa, mentioned as *vāśal* of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya in an inscription from Pirāṇmalai (*A.R. Ep.*, 1906, No. 455), who was the father of Sevvappa-nāyaka, the founder of the Nāyaka house of Tañjāvūr (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 343).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Nos. B 70-73 are Prakrit inscriptions in Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century B.C. The pillars on which these are engraved were discovered at a Buddhist site in Pauni, Bhandara District, Maharashtra. These votive inscriptions record the gifts made by some individuals such as Nāga, a scholar in the five *Nikāyas*; Utaraka, a monk; and Visamitā, an *upāsikā*.

No. B 74, from a cave at Pāla, Poona District, Maharashtra, is a Prakrit inscription in Brāhmī characters of about the 1st century B.C. It is interesting to note that this inscription, which records that a cave and a cistern were caused to be made by a certain *Bhadānta* Idarakhita, probably along with some others, commences with the expression *Namō Arahaṃtānaṃ* indicating thereby that both the cave and the epigraph are Jaina. This is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, and plate.

Nos. B 31-42 in Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the 1st century A.D., were discovered at the Buddhist site in Kēsānupalle, Palnad

Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and now deposited in the office of the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad. All of them are donative in character and contain names of persons such as Turukalā, Varāka, Bāndhuka, Turuka, Kēkā, Olapi, Nāgi, Tōrālā and the *Thēra* Ayapusadēva and his disciple Ayabadhaka. (See *Andhra Pradesh Government Report on Epigraphy for 1965*, Nos. B 95, etc.).

Nos. B 87-97 are additional fragmentary Prakrit inscriptions in Brāhmī characters ranging in date from 1st to 3rd century A.D., discovered at Sannathi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, Mysore State which has already yielded a few more similar records datable to the same period (*vide*, *A. R. Ep.*, 1966-67, Nos. B 203-25 and 228-33). Of these No. 87, which is badly damaged, is in characters of about the 3rd century A.D., and refers to king Vāsithiputa siri-Sā[ta].... Another (No. 97) refers to *Mahattaraka Mahāsāthavāha* Agisaa. A third fragment (No. 96) contains the terms *akhapaṭalika* which reminds one of the later-day official designation *akshapaṭalika*.

No. B 323 is engraved on the decagonal brass-stem of the trident set up in front of the temple of Viśvanātha at Uttarakāśī, Uttarakashi District, Uttar Pradesh. The text consists of three Sanskrit verses engraved in Northern characters of about the 7th century. The inscription states that king Gaṇeśvara had caused to be constructed a temple for Śiva on the hill and that he subsequently passed away. It further states that his son Guha set up a *śakti*, probably the trident bearing the inscription, in front of that temple. Since Gaṇeśvara is described as *kṣhīṭipā* and his son Guha as *rājan*, they were apparently feudatory rulers of this region. In this connection attention may be drawn to another triśūla-inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1966-67, No. B 285) in Sanskrit language and Southern characters of about the same period, found at Gōpēśvar, Chamoli Tahsil and District, recording the setting up of the *triśūla* in the temple of Rūdra and mentioning a number of rulers including Skandanāga and Vibhunāga.

No. B 180 from Perumpulipākkam, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, in Tamil characters of about the 9th century, is dated in the third year in the reign of Vayiramēghavarman. This Vayiramēghavarman is known to us from two other inscriptions, one from Poyyanūr and the other from Kīpulam, in Arkonam Taluk (*SII.*, Vol. XII, Nos. 113-14) both dated in the 2nd year of his reign. The present record extends his reign by one more year. Though this king is considered to be a Pallava, the absence of the usual distinguishing epithets of the Pallavas such as *Kō-Vijaya* or *Pōttaraiyar*, etc., and the uncertainty of his position in the genealogy of the Pallavas makes his identity obscure. The inscription records a gift of gold for burning a lamp in the temple of Tiruvagattīśvarattu-bhaṭṭarar by Kaṇḍi, the *viśaiya-nallulān* of Perumpulipākkam. The term *viśaiya-nallulān* used as an epithet of the donor is also met with in two more inscriptions (*ibid.*, Nos. 32, 37 and 40). It is apparently a title or a designation indicating the vocation of cultivation (*ulān* i.e., *ulavaṇ*).

No. B 23 from Timmasamudram, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, is not dated in any king's reign and is in Grantha and Tamil characters of about the 12th century. It begins with the usual introductory verse in Sanskrit found in the records pertaining to transactions of the *Chittiramēli* organisation. It records the undertaking by the *Nāttār* of some villages including Veppūr, Chundippalli, Miṇānikkāḍu, Tedalai, Aṇḍappūr, Mattalli, Paḍaiyūr and Vaṅgimaḍu in Kilai-Mārāyapāḍi, to measure out one *vatti* of paddy to the treasury of the deity Dēvargalśōti(jyōti)-mahādēvar for both the crops of *kār* and *paśānam* to provide for the image, perhaps in bronze, of Umāskanda-sahitar *aliās* Chittiramēli-viṭṭan̄kar in the temple. It is evident that the image of Sōmāskanda was named after the organisation called Chittiramēli, the well-known guild of agriculturists. Most of the villages mentioned in this record can be identified with their namesakes in the eastern parts of Rayachoti Taluk.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

Of the pre-Mughal records of the group, No. 181, from Dekāwārā in Ahmābad District of Gujarat, is a new inscription of Firūz Tughluq, which provides the name of the *muqṭā* of the region, namely *Khānshah*, in A. H. 789 (1387-88

A. D.), a fact not known from any other source. It also refers to the subjugation of the pagan inhabitants of the area by the new governor. The other Tughluq record also pertaining to Firūz's reign, is No. 415, from Lāḍnū in Nagaur District of Rajasthan. It was published some time back (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1949-50, p. 19), but the published text contains a few mistakes of consequence : Firstly, the name of the governor of the region is read in the published text as Dailān, while the same as inscribed on the stone reads like Dablān. Unfortunately, the contemporary and later historical works mentioning this nobleman spell his name variously as Dailān, and Dablān and Damlān (S.A.A. Rizwi, *Tughluq-kāhān Bhārat*, Vol. II, pp. 1, 2, 37, 71, 75, 130), and also if we consider the licence taken sometimes by the scribes of epigraphs in the matter of omission of dots, the name due to peculiarities of Arabic script, could be read as Dailān, but here the dots of all the letters having been properly marked, the licence does not seem to be in evidence and very likely, the name is Dablān. Secondly, the designation of the governor was left undetermined on account of the incorrect reading of the term indicating the designation as 'Kābak Khāṣ' which was treated as part of the proper name ; the correct reading of this phrase is *saqqābek-i-khāṣṣ*, which shows that this noble enjoyed the rank of Royal cup-bearer. Thirdly, the said nobleman is stated to have been a deputy of Malikū' *sh-Sharq Shamsu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Ilyās Dablān*, while what the text states is just the reverse ; also, the phrase Malik Shamsu' d-Dīn Ilyās Dablān stands for Malik Shamsu'd-Dīn Ilyās son of Malik Dablān, there being *idafat-i-ibnī* between Ilyās and Dablān. In short, the inscription thus provides some additional information about Malik Dablān, who, as we know from historical works, was appointed, in the beginning of his reign, by Firūz Tughluq, as the Amīr-i-Shikār or Chief of the Hunting Establishment and the governor of Hisār-i-Firoza (*ibid.*). We know only from the present record that by the time it was set up, Malik Dablān had risen to occupy the more important and coveted post of Royal Cup-bearer-ship. Also, the epigraph discloses the fact that Dablān's son governed the region as a deputy of his father.

The earliest of the Mughal inscriptions, No. 360, from Burhānpur in East Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh, is a new record of Jahāngīr. It provides one more fine calligraphical specimen by Khalaf at-Tabrīzī, father of the author of the well-known Persian Lexicon *Burhān-i-Qāṭī* (Cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62, Nos. D. 71 ; *Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1962, p. 76). Incidentally, it is only these epigraphs which have by providing calligraphical specimens by him have established his reputation as a calligraphist of no mean order. No. 422, from Nagaur, dated A. H. 1047 (1638 A. D.) in the time of Shāh Jahān, must have belonged to the place where the mosque is stated in the text to have been constructed, viz. the village Kadānā in the *pargana* Lodhāna, from which it appears to have been brought to the present place. It is not possible to identify these two places nor can the names of these places be traced on present maps. Among the inscriptions of Aurangzeb, No. 352, from Unchod in Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh, furnishes the name of the local *jāgīrdār*, not known from any other source, and, likewise among others, also those of the scribe and the mason who were non-Muslims. No. 378, from Tondāpur near Ajantā, refers to another official of Aurangzeb, namely Hātim Baig, who constructed a step-well on the road side, for public use, for the merit of his brother. No. 410, from Bākaliā in Nagaur District, mentions a professional lady musician who seems to have been attached to the court, namely Killol Bā'ī, the name of whose grand-father, Gopāl, would indicate her Hindu origin. No. 425, from Nāgaur, originally gave the cost of the construction incurred on the mosque on which it appears, but unfortunately the phrase denoting the amount is lost on account of the damaged nature of the epigraph. In the published text of No. 414, from Dīdwānā, which is wrongly stated to be from Nagaur (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1949-50, p. 48), the year of the construction of the mosque is A. H. 1089 (1678-79 A.D.) and not A. H. 1076 (1665 A. D.).

The few epigraphs of the later Mughals found in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, to wit, Nos. 215, 348, 358, etc. indicate how the authority of the Mughals continued to be acknowledged even after the passing away of Aurangzeb, in regions far away from the capital. Of these, No. 215, from Godhra in Panchmahals District of Gujarat, is an interesting record : referring itself to the reign of emperor Muḥammad Shāh (1719-1748 A.D.), it speaks of a Muslim official of the Marāṭhā chief Bāji Rāo as having repaired a mosque in A. H. 1149 (1736-37 A. D.).

Among the provincial dynasties, the Sultāns of Gujarat are represented by a few inscriptions, some of which are noticed in the list for the first time. Of these, No. 211, from Dohad in Panchmahals District, is a known fragmentary record of Maḥmūd I (cf. *Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1925-26, p. 20). One more tiny fragment of this record was found recently, which supplies the interesting information that the city, the foundation of which forms its subject-matter (and by which evidently the findspot Dohad or another one in its immediate neighbourhood is meant) was named as Maḥmūd Nagar, thus adding one more to the list of quite a few cities such as Muṣṭāfābād, Muḥammadābād-Chāmpānēr, etc., founded by that Sultān (M. S. Commissariat, *Hist. of Guj.*, p. 226). No. 219, from Godhrā, a new record of the same Sultān, refers to constructional activities in the city of Muḥammadābād-Chāmpānēr, and therefore, it must have originally belonged to Champaner, which is about 40 kilometres from its present findspot. Another interesting new record of Maḥmūd I is No. 222, from Māliya (Miānā) in Rajkot District of Gujarat. From the text of this epigraph, it would appear that the town was intended to be called Rasūlābād and that it was associated in some capacity or the other with Niẓām, a grandson of Jām Tamāchī by whom perhaps the Sind chief is intended, since, as we know, the Sultāns of Gujarat had marital relations with the latter (*ibid.*, pp. 112, 130, 173, 357). No. 220, from Halol, in the Panchmahals District, provides the name of a new nobleman of the time of Muẓaffar II, namely Aḥmad Khan. But the most interesting, perhaps, of the inscriptions of the Gujarat Sultāns is No. 173, from Ahmadābād. It is not entirely unknown in that it was noticed in the *Annual Report, Archaeological Survey of India*, 1921-22, p. 66, where, however, its full details were not given. The epigraph provides the information that one more Gujarat queen, namely Rānī Hīr Ba'īhad constructed a mosque in the capital in A. H. 922 (1516-17 A. D.). This is extremely interesting in that as a rule, very little is known about the activities—in most cases, even the names—of the royal consorts. Then again, this inscription provides one more rare instance of the use of the regnal year by the Gujarat Sultān Muẓaffar II (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1966-67, p. 8), it also shows that Rānī Hīr Ba'ī was alive until this date. (cf. *Mir'āt-i-Sikandarī*, Baroda, 1961, pp. 169-70). Also, the epigraph provides the correct spelling of the queen's name (cf. Commissariat, *op.cit.*, p. 234).

Among the new records of the Bahmani kings of Deccan, one is No. 379, from Firozābād in Gulbarga District of Mysore. It mentions one Aḥmad, son of Ḥusain Kaifī al-Ḥisnī who was perhaps an official of Fīrūz Bahmanī, to whose reign it belongs and who had, it may be recalled, founded the city of Firozābād on the bank of Bhimu (H. K. Sherwānī, *Bahmanis of the Deccan*, p. 150). No. 150, from Kundrug in Mahbubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh, is another new record of this dynasty. Pertaining to the time of Muḥammad III, it provides the names of two officials of first rank, who are otherwise unknown, but unfortunately contains no other details about them.

The only epigraph of the Malwa Sultāns, No. 373, from Agar in Shajapur District of Madhya Pradesh, is a new, though damaged, record of Hoṣhang Shah. It makes a reference to the conquest of Gāgraun and also mentions a nobleman, namely Amjad Sultānī, whose very name is unknown in written chronicles.

Of the three new Quṭb Shāhī records, No. 103, from Hyderabad, furnishes the names of two new noblemen, namely Mujahid Khan and 'Ainu'l Mulk, of the reign of Ibrahīm I. Through No. 106, also from the same place, we get the name of another Quṭb Shāhī nobleman, Mirzā Ḥusain Baig, who flourished in the time of Muḥammad Qulī. No. 7, from Chinna Maṅgalāram in Hyderabad District, contains the text of the *farmān*, issued by 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh, providing for the expenditure on the maintenance of the tomb of the celebrated minister and general Nek Nām Khān. A copy of this *farmān* is also engraved on the headstone of the general's grave at Golconda (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1915-16, p. 38). The chief interest of the present record lies in showing that a copy of the *farmān* was also required to be displayed at the place, the revenue of which was endowed for a cause elsewhere. Incidentally, the name of the division in which the village spelt in the text as 'Maṅgalwaram' was situated, is Janwāra and not Gamwāl as was wrongly deciphered in *ibid.*

The 'Ādil Shāhī records that appear in the list comprise new finds as well as few known ones which were re-examined. Among the latter, No. 409, from

Yādgīr in Gulbarga District, refers to the 'regime of Amrit Khān', a deputy of Ibrāhīm I and not to the 'supervision of Amīr-i-Tujjār' (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1929-30, pp. 1-2). The other two epigraphs of the same monarch, Nos. 406-07, are new finds from the Dargāh of Shāh Jalāl Husainī at Gulsaram in the same District. They merely call the saint who lies buried in the Dargāh as 'Shaikhū'l-Kabīr' meaning literally 'the great saint' which indicates the high esteem in which he was held. Also, these epigraphs have preserved the name of one more official, viz. 'Alī Khān of who is not known from any other source. Attention may also be drawn to the way in which the dynastic name of the king is spelt in the text, viz. 'Ādil Shāh (*A. R. Ep.*, 1965-66, p. 19 also). The same spelling occurs in No. 408, another new 'Ādil Shāhī record, from Yādgīr. Dated Shuhur 974 or A. H. 981 (1573 A.D.), in the reign of 'Ālī I, this epigraph too mentions one more unknown official or nobleman, namely, Mīrzā 'Ālī, son of Khwāja Hasan Kirmānī. No. 398, a record of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, from Shāhpur in Gulbarga District, supplies the interesting information that a mosque was built there in A.H. 1037 (1627 A.D.) for a saint Shaikh Mustafā by an official Hasan Āqā (entitled) Khurshīd Khān, who is stated in the text to have broken the idol of Baikaleshwar. The name of the deity could not be satisfactorily determined due to the peculiarities of the Arabic script. Presumably, the temple of this deity stood at the site where the mosque now stands or somewhere in its immediate neighbourhood.

Among the epigraphs of the minor dynasties, only one, No. 372, from Sehore, a District headquarters in Madhya Pradesh, recording the repairs carried out to a mosque at a later date, may be noted. Its published text (*Bhopal Gazetteer*, p. 120), reads the date of the original construction as A. H. 732 instead of the correct date A. H. 832 (1428-29 A.D.), when it was first built by Malik Muḥithiū'd-Dīn Khālī. The fact that the text of the original epigraph of the time of Malik Muḥithi was fully quoted in *ibid.*, shows that its inscriptional tablet existed until some time ago, but it is now reported to be untraceable.

In the important miscellaneous records, those from Andhra Pradesh may be noticed first. A large number of inscriptions from Golconda listed here have been previously published or referred to, but their re-examination in quite a few cases has supplied new or additional information. For example, the slightly damaged unread portion in No. 62, engraved on the tomb of Khānam Aghā, mother of Muḥammad Quṭb Shāh (cf. *Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1915-16, p. 32), provides the interesting information that the grave was completed in A. H. 1050 (1640 A.D.), that is about two decades after her death. Also, this is perhaps the only record which refers to the construction of the grave—a point omitted as a rule in the epigraphs occurring on the royal graves at Golconda. Similarly, No. 65, enables us to identify the so-called 'anonymous grave' on which it is engraved (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1915-16, p. 34; *Landmarks of the Deccan*, p. 138), as that of Mīr Yahyā, son of Nizamu'd-Dīn Aḥmad, who expired in A.H. 1082 (1671 A.D.). Whether the father of Mīr Yahyā is the same as Mīrzā Nizamu'd-Dīn Aḥmad (d. A. H. 1087, see *Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1923-24, p. 32), the eldest son-in-law of 'Abdu'llah Quṭb Shāh or not, it is difficult to say for certain, but that the former did have a connection with the royal family is implied by the fact that he lies buried in the tomb of Fāṭima Sultān, sister of Muḥammad Quṭb Shāh; it would not be surprising if he were married to that princess. Of the other Golconda epitaphs, Nos. 72-74, from what appears to be the family necropolis of the celebrated Quṭb Shāhī nobleman and minister Amīr Kamālu'd-Dīn Husain Ardastani, entitled Mustafā Khān, are quite interesting. While No. 73, being rather incomplete, does not specify the name, the other two, Nos. 72 and 74, form the epigraphs of the said nobleman's two sons, Mīrzā 'Ālī and Shāh Abu'l-Qāsim who expired in A. H. 966 (1559 A.D.) and A. H. 971 (1564 A.D.) respectively. The value of these epitaphs can be appreciated if we bear in mind the fact that very little is known about the family of Mustafā Khān. Very likely, the third epitaph (No. 73) also, which records A.H. 968 (1561 A.D.) as the date of demise, belonged to one of his sons or daughters, or near relations, as Mustafā Khān himself lived far beyond these dates. A somewhat intriguing epitaph is No. 53 which records the demise of Amīr Sayyid Hasan Mustafā Khān, not to be confused with the one mentioned just above. Unfortunately, as the year of death is left out, it is difficult to identify him, but his status can be judged from the fact that he is buried on the terrace of the Tomb of Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh. Likewise, the importance of epigraphs like Nos. 9, 70,

77, etc., all from Golconda, which do not contain any historical information except the dates, lies in the fact that they provide definite or near-definite dates for the buildings—mainly mosques—on which they occur, thus furnishing valuable and much-needed basis for the proper study of the evolution of the Qutb Shāhī mosque architecture.

In the miscellaneous records of Gujarat, No. 174, from Ahmedābād, is interesting in its own way. It gives a few details of the martyrdom of one Ghadanfar Baig, who seems to have been killed in a battle in A. H. 1103 (1691-92 A.D.). Nothing is known about this man from other sources. No. 216, from Godhra, furnishes the name of a local official Khwāja Dānish, as is clear from the appellation, Muhammad Baig Khānī (literally meaning 'belonging to Muhammad Baig Khān'), attached to his name. The date of the record is not given; but it can be safely assigned to the second half of the seventeenth century during which his master Muhammad Baig Khān, who first came to Gujarat with Prince-Murād Bakhsh in Shāh Jahān's time, received one title after another and ultimately rose to be the viceroy of Gujarat (Commissariat, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 185 ff.). No. 188, from Rāadhanpur in Banaskantha District, furnishes the names of some new local officials under the Gujarat viceroy of emperor Muhammad Shāh, namely Nawwāb Sarbaland Khān in A. H. 1140 (1727 A.D.). No. 180, from Dhōlkā, in Ahmedabad District which is clumsily composed, throws some light on the revenue system of the time; though undated, it refers itself to the time of the Gaikwād (of Baroda) and therefore, must have been set up some time before 1803, when the region was ceded to the British by the Marāṭhās. The chief interest of No. 203, from Sidhpur in Mehsana District, though set up as late as in A. H. 1250 (1834 A.D.), lies in the fact that it speaks of a daughter of Shēr Khān Faulādī, a powerful noble and fief-holder of north Gujarat under the last Sultāns of Gujarat (Commissariat, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 481, 492-93, 498, 507, 516, 517, etc.).

This year too, quite a few inscriptions were copied from Jammu and Kashmir. These are, however, mostly epitaphs of persons from different walks of life. Quite a few of these, it may be interesting to note, bear the date in an unspecified era, as was the case in a few records listed earlier (*A. R. Ep.*, 1967-68, Nos. D, 216, 220), where, however, the text designated it as Kashmīrī era. No. 270, from Śrīnagar, recording the construction of his own grave by one Khwāja Marjān, gives the year 56; No. 264, forming an epitaph of Malik Jalal, who is described as a descendant of Ghori Khān, bears the year 68; and No. 339, inscribed on the grave of Malik Mūsā, contains the year 78. According to Mr. G. M. D. Śufī, Sultān Shamsu'd-Dīn, the first Sultān of Kashmir (1339-42), introduced what is called the Kashmīrī era from the accession and conversion of Rinchana in 720 A.H. (1320 A.C.) which continued till the advent of Mughal rule in 1586 A.C. in the valley....., Kashmiri zamindars use it even now. It is luni-solar system' (*Kashīr*, Vol. I, Lahore, 1949, P. 133). Quite a few of the other epitaphs from Śrīnagar belong to the fifteenth century and some of them pertain to members of the royal family, (cf. Nos. 273, 274, 278 and 286) learned savants and other men of note. No. 279, for example describes the deceased, viz. Haibat Khān Qarlagh—as the son of a daughter of Sultān Zāinu'l-Ābidīn (A. D. 1420-70) and son of the son of Sultān 'Alāu'd-Dīn Qarlagh of Paghli. It thus throws new light on the princely family of that region, of the fifteenth century, about whom nothing was known so far (cf. *ibid.*, p. 178).

Among the miscellaneous records of Madhya Pradesh, mention may be made of No. 367, dated A. H. 884 (1479 A.D.), from Naisamand in Sehore District. Its style of writing closely resembles some of the records of the Malwa Sultāns (cf. *Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1964, pl. XVII c). No. 374, from Ujjain, though undated, can be safely assigned to the time of Aurangzeb, as Mukhtār Khān mentioned therein appears to be none other than Mukhtār Khān Sabzwārī, the Mughal viceroy of Mālwa under that emperor (see also *A. R. Ep.*, 1963-64, p. 36). No. 376 from Shamsābād in Vidisha District, would indicate that the town owes its present name in all probability to Shams Khān who is stated in the record to have constructed the mosque there in A. H. 1051 (1641-42 A.D.).

The earliest of the miscellaneous epigraphs of Mysore is No. 380, an interesting epitaph from Firōzābād. It records the death of a man of Turkish

birth—the name of his birth-place is also given—who got killed in A.H. 824 (1421 A.D.) at a village which reads like Barāfi in Deccan. A similar epitaph, No. 385, from Sāgar, speaks of an accomplished youth, hailing from Kāshān in Irān, who expired in A. H. 923 (1517 A.D.). Evidently, these people were among the many foreign immigrants, that thronged the Bahmanī court. A re-examination of No. 388, has shown that in the published text (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1931-32, p. 22), the name of the lady, viz. Bibī Barkatī, was left unread. The epigraph now provides the interesting information that this lady was a tutor of Khān-i-A'zam Dastūr Khān.

The earliest of the miscellaneous records from Rajasthan which happens to be the earliest of this year's collection and also one of the few early Indo-Muslim records, is No. 411, from Dīdwānā. Comprising perhaps the earliest epitaph to be found so far in the region, it refers to the demise in A. H. 606 (1210 A.D.) of a person, who, from the epithet *Imām* prefixed to his name, appears to have been a renowned scholar. Of particular interest in this epitaph is the name of the deceased, to wit, Jha'u. Also interesting is the sobriquet *mārgīr*, appended to his name; meaning 'a snake-catcher', the phrase, very likely, indicates the profession which he or one of his ancestors must have followed. The text also refers to Sarsatī (modern Sirsa), a District headquarters in Haryana, as his ancestral home. Nos. 417 and 418-19, from Lādnū constitute two more early epitaphs from the Nagaur region; they record the demise, respectively, of Iqbāl and his son Muḥammad, the year of the death of the latter being A. H. 638 (1241 A.D.). The exact connotation of the appellation 'Sultān Shāhī' attached to their names cannot be determined. Another early epigraph from Dīdwānā is No. 412, which unfortunately is fragmentary and damaged. The present text contains the title 'Alāu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn Maḥḥaru'l-Umarā of a person, who might have been the governor in the region. Lastly, No. 413, also from Dīdwānā, refers to an interesting event. It discloses how the Holy Relic comprising the Stone Foot-Print of the Prophet Muḥammad, was brought from the village Pāvṭa (Pāṭa of the maps, situated a few kilometres south-east of Dīdwānā) to its present place in A. H. 1080 (1669-70 A.D.).

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1968-69

20

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
ANDHRA PRADESH						
HYDERABAD DISTRICT						
1	Hyderabad.—Copper-plate charters in the Navodaya Samiti, Hyderabad. From Shri B. N. Sastri, Hyderabad, through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 1. Findspot: Tembūru , Patapatnam Taluk, Sriakulam District.	Pitribhakta	<i>Mahārāja</i> Umavarman	Regnal year 30 + 10, Vaiśākha di. 20.	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Simhapura. Records the grant of the village Hōparēga to the brāhmaṇa Bhartrīśarman of Vāsishṭha-sagōtra, a Taittirīya-sabrahmachārin, by the king for the increase of the merit and fame of his son Vasushēna-rāja. The donated village is stated to have been separated from Danta-yavāgū-madamba and constituted into an <i>agrahāra</i> in Kalinga. In characters of the 5th-6th centuries A.D. Published in <i>Bhārati</i> , Vol. 44, part 12, pp. 13 ff., and plates, and <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 377 ff., and plates.
2	No. 2. Findspot: Tumulagūḍa , Ramanapet Taluk, Nalgonds District.	Vishnukundin	<i>Mahārāja</i> Gōvindavarman	Regnal year 37, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Do.	The ruler is stated to be the grandson of <i>Mahārāja</i> Indra-varman, and son of <i>Mahārāja</i> Mādhavavarman. Registers the grant of the villages Embudala and Penkapara, by the king, for the relief from all kinds of deficiencies of his parents and of all living beings, to the <i>vihāra</i> of his senior queen Parama-mahādēvi. Do. Published in <i>Bhārati</i> , Vol. 42, part 6, pp. 14 ff., and plates.
3	No. 3. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Vikramendra-Bhaṭṭārakavarman <i>alias</i> Uttamāśraya.	Saka 488, Regnal year 11, Kārttika ba. 8.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the ruler and registers the royal gift of the village Irundōrō to the <i>vihāra</i> , built at Indrapura by the queen Paramabhāṭṭārikā-mahādēvi, for the enjoyment of the Ārya-saṅgha-bhikṣhus visiting the place from all the four quarters. The queen is stated to belong to the family of Prithvī-Mūlarāja. Towards the end of the charter it is stated that Uttamāśraya, on his return from a successful expedition against the Pallava king Simha, made the gift. The charter ends with a stanza in praise of the king Mūlarāja. In characters of the 6th century A.D. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. 42, part 7, pp. 2 ff., and plates.
4	No. 4. Findspot: Tembūru , Patapatnam Taluk, Sriakulam District.	Eastern Gaṅga	<i>Mahārāja</i> Anantavarman	Māṅgāśirsha ba. 15, solar eclipse.	Sanskrit, Eastern variety of Early Nāgarī.	Registers the grant of the village Siviḍi to the brāhmaṇa [Gō]chchha-dikshita of Bhāradvāja-gōtra by the king. The record was written by Māṇikahasta-śrī-Sāmanta. In characters of about the 9th century A. D. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. 42, part 8, pp. 81 ff., and plates.
5	No. 5. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga	Saka 1051, Regnal year 55, Mithuna ba. 10, Sunday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Kannada. Telugu.	Contains a detailed genealogical account of the ruler. Registers the gift of the village Gōrddabi-sambhōga along with sixteen other villages, situated in Erada-vishaya in Kalinga-dēśa to his confidential servant Chōḍagaṅga by the king who was at that time staying in the capital city of Nivāli in Utkala-dēśa. The composer was the poet <i>Sāsanādhikārin</i> Bhāskarabhaṭṭa and the text was written by Mam-kanāchārya, the son-in-law of <i>Sāsanādhikārin</i> Chālukya-Gaṅgachārya. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. 45, part 8, pp. 2 ff., and plates.

MYSORE						
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT						
MANGALORE TALUK						
6	Sūratkal. —Three sets of copper plates received from Shri K. Venkataraya-charya, Vijaya-sāhityamāle, through Dr. G. S. Gai. Set No. 1.	Vijayanagara .	Dēvarāya II	Śaka 1352, Sādhā- raṇa, Jyēsthā śu. 5, Sunday = 1430 A.D., June 11.	Kannaḍa	Records that Dēvarāja-voḍeya ruling over Maṅgalūru-rājya made a grant of land at the instance of the king to Varadēndratīrtha śrīpādāṅgaḷu who is described as a devotee of god Viṭhaladēva and as an ascetic belonging to the Uḷūru-maṭha in Pējāvara. The grant was made for the purpose of offerings for the deity mentioned above and burning of a perpetual lamp in the <i>maṭha</i> .
7	Set No. 2	Baṅga	Vīra-Narasimha-Śaṅkaradēvi Baṅgarāja-vadiya.	alias Śaka 1509, Sarvajit, Śrāvāṇa ba. 5.	Do.	Records the purchase of land with certain privileges (<i>mūla-bāḷike</i>) by one Paramēśvara-hoḷḷa, son of Mādhava-hoḷḷa of Mañjēśvara by paying 600 <i>varāhas</i> as <i>kāṇike</i> to the Baṅga chief.
8	Set No. 3	Do.	Vīra-Narasimha-Śaṅkaradēvi	Śaka 1597, [Rāksha- sa], Mārggaśira śu. 15, Friday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the sale of a piece of land at the price of 165 <i>gadyānas</i> by the chief for the purpose of worship and offerings to god Rāmachandradēva installed in the Vyāsarāya-maṭha situated near the palace at Nandāvara on the banks of the river Nētrāvatī and built by Rāmapayya of Bidurūra-Koḷaḷa. While describing the boundaries and values, places like Muḍa-pudugrāma of Baṇṭuvalala-Magaṇe and Mūḍakāpu etc., are mentioned.
UDUPI TALUK						
9	Udipi. —Plates in the possession of Shri Airodi Radhakrishna Pai, through Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, Kalliyanpur. No. 1.	Koḷadi	Sōmasēkhara-nāyaka	Śaka 1597, Ānanda, Śrāvāṇa śu. 15.	Do.	Registers a gift of land of the value of 442 <i>gadyānas</i> situated in the Hannarada-sime for the maintenance of a Śaiva <i>matha</i> by Chennammāji, the queen of Sōmasēkhara-nāyaka who is described as <i>viśuddha-vaidika-siddhānta-pratishṭhāpaka</i> and <i>Sivagurubhakti-parāyaṇa</i> . The names of his father Sivappa-nāyaka, grandfather Siddappa-nāyaka and great-grandfather Sankaṇṇa-nāyaka are mentioned here.
10	No. 2	Do. . . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Incomplete. Only the first plate of the set is available. Gives a part of the genealogical account of the Saṅgama family upto Harihara II. In characters of the 15th century.
11	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1596, Pramādi, Phālguna. ba. 5, Monday=1674 A.D., March 16.	Kannaḍa	Records a grant of land by purchase for worship etc., and money and oil for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Vishnu-nakshatri by Nāyarakoda Nelli-Saṅkarānārāyaṇa. The gift was entrusted to the treasury of the god Saṅkara-nārāyaṇa of Sivapura in the presence of Lakshminārāyaṇa-svāmigaḷu.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1968-69—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—concl'd. TUMKUR DISTRICT TIPTUR TALUK					
12	Tiptur.—Copper-plate in the possession of Shri G. Karisiddaiah, through Dr. G. S. Gai. Findspot: Garugadahalli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District.	Rāshtrakūta . . .	Dhāravarsha (Dhruva I) . . .	Śaka 704, Regnal year 1, Kārttika ba. 15, solar eclipse, Rōhiṇi, Wednesday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Kannada, Telugu-Kannada.	Contains the genealogical account of the dynasty. Mentions the king's son Raṇāvalōka-Kbambayyarasa as ruling over Gaṅga-maṇḍala. Records that the king, while he was encamped at the village of Tētmāṁigūdal-grāma, made a grant of that village to the brāhmaṇa Mādhava <i>alias</i> Brahmanavira-vallabha who was appointed administrator by the prince. Also records the grant of the village Goṭṭemaḍi by Brahmanavira-vallabha to the Rājasālā at Talavana-pura in which he had installed (an image of) Bhagavati. The record was written by Viśvakarmāchārya, an expert in fine arts.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES PAKISTAN, EAST SYLHET DISTRICT					
13	Sylhet.—Copper-plate deposited in the Museum of the Historical and Archaeological Society, through Shri Kamalakanta Gupta Chaudhury. Findspot: Paśchimbhāg, Sylhet District.	Chandra of S. E. Bengal.	ŚrīChandra	Samvat (Regnal Year) 5, Vaiśākha di. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . .	Issued from Vikramapura. Contains a genealogical account of the dynasty. States that the <i>viśayas</i> of Garalā, Pōgāra and Chandrapura together with Avēdikā attached to Sā-talavargga, all situated in Śrīhaṭṭa-maṇḍala in Paundravarddhana-bhukti, were constituted into a <i>brahmapura</i> named Śrīchandrapura after the king. Records a number of land-grants to the deities Vaiśvānara, Yōgēśvara, Jaimani and Mahākālā of the Dēśāntarīya and Vaṅgālā <i>maṭhas</i> and to 6000 brāhmaṇas of whom only thirty-seven are named. The grant was made on the occasion of <i>Śrāvana-Ravi-saṁkrānti</i> . The <i>dūlaka</i> was Subhatuṅga hailing from Sālavarēndri and the engraver was <i>Silpin</i> Haradāsa. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 289 ff., and plates.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">ANDHRA PRADESH CUDDAPAH DISTRICT RAYACHOTI TALUK</p>						
1	Dēvapāṭla. —Hero-stone near a pump-set to the south of the Dēvapāṭlamma temple.	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Damaged. Refers to the son of Maṇḍaya-setti. In characters of about the 10th century.
2	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. / Refers to the son of Salki and Turugāla. Other details are lost. Do.
3	Hero-stone in front of the same temple .	Vaidumba . . .	....	....	Do. . .	Do. Mentions Pallava-mahārāja at the beginning. Seems to record the death of a hero and refers to Poda[nrāju. Do.
4	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Seems to refer to the death of Cheluva-Mādura. Do.
5	Hero-stone in the field to the south of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Mentions Atirā[ḷa]Dolapa, son of Kommanūra. Do.
6	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions Mahārāja. Seems to refer to a cattle raid. Do.
7	Eguva Abbavaram. —Hero-stone in a field called 'Eguva-kāluvamaḍi'.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Mentions Vayidu[m]ba Rāṭhagudi. Do.
8	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Mentions Ātaṇṇa, son of Maṭṭu of Niduchōvaru and seems to refer to a cattle raid. Do.
9	A slab in the same place . . .	Vaidumba . . .	....	....	Do. . .	Records a gift to Madavayya, son of Chamundayya, son of Isayya by Kundavva, queen of Pallava-Mahārāja. In characters of about the 9th century.
10	Mallūru. —Huge boulder to the south of the village.	Chōḷa . . .	Kulōttunga I . . .	Regnal year 32	Tamil . . .	Commences with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷ-mādu viḷaṅga</i> etc., and records the gift of Muraḷūru, probably Mallūru, situated in Mahārājapāḍi to Irechchaya-setti, son of Settinambi who was the son of Ponna-setti by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Duraiy-mahārājan alias Adhirājendra-Vaidumbamahārājan, whose genealogy is also given. Cf. <i>A.P. Govt. Report on Epigraphy</i> , 1965, App. B, Nos. 5 and 6.
11	Mōṭakaṭla. —Rock near the big tank .	Vijayanagara . . .	Sadāśiva-mahārāja . . .	Śaka 10474 (for 1470), Kilaka, Śviya su.10.	Telugu . . .	Records the gift of <i>dommaripamnu</i> to god Tiruveṅkaḷanātha of Mōṭakaṭla by Basavarāju, son of Padmarāju for the benefit of the 24 <i>kulas</i> of his community. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 87.
12	Peda-Kālavapalle. —Slab in a field outside the village.	....	....	Vyaya, Śviya ba. 30	Do. . .	Records the construction of a sluice to a big channel at Yam-dapalle and the distribution of shares of land to many persons (specified), under the <i>pārupatiya</i> of Vūṭukūri Tammarājayya. In characters of about the 17th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

24

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> RAYACHOTI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>					
13	Rāyachōṭi. —Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> , pavement slab.	....	....	Saka 1584,, Śrāvana śu. 1[5].	Telugu . . .	Badly damaged. Details lost.
14	Another pavement slab in the same place	....	....	Rudhirōdgāri, Pushya, ba. 10, Tuesday =1684 A.D., January 1.	Do. . .	Seems to record a grant (details not clear) by Barivi Mallappa. In characters of about the 17th century.
15	Sculptured slab bearing a female figure in front of the Bhairava shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Gives the name of Akkasāni, the daughter of Duddela Chin-nama, obviously referring to the female figure. In characters of the 15th century.
16	Reddivāripalle. —Slab in a field . . .	Vaidumb . . .	Gaṇḍatriṇētra Vīramahārāja . . .	....	Do. . .	Records the death of Subadēva, son of Prabhutēja-choḷa. Mentions also Pōtu-gaṇḍara Mallikārjuna. In characters of the 9th-10th centuries.
17	Slab set up on the bund of the P.W.D. Tank.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Bears a carving of Vāmana flanked by the Sun and the Moon. Records a gift of land by Timmaya. In late characters.
18	Sibyāla. —Slab in the field of Shri Venkatasubba Reddy.	Telugu-Chōḷa /	Jagatāpi-Gaṅga y a d ē v a Ch ō ḷ a mahārāja.	.....ksha (Rak-tāksha), Māgha, ba. 30, Śivarātri, Tuesday=1325 A.D., February 12.	Do. . .	Records a gift of land to Mallana, son of Bhōjanam Bhairavadēva of Vasishtha-gōtra by the chief in the presence of the god Virūpākshadēva on the banks of the Kṛishṇa-verṇṇā.
19	Pillar in the Gaṅganna temple, first face	Chōḷa . . .	Kulōttuṅga I . . .	....	Tamil . . .	Contains only the <i>prastāsi</i> of the king beginning with <i>Pugaḷ-mādu viḷaṅga</i> etc.
20	Do. Another face . . .	Vaidumba . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha . . .	Contains only the <i>prastāsi</i> of a Vaidumba chief. In characters of the 11th century.
	Timmasamudram. —Two slabs set up in front of the ruined Śiva temple.	Chōḷa . . .	Rājakōsarivarman Rājendra (Kulōttuṅga I).	Regnal year 2	Tamil . . .	Records a gift of 1325 <i>kuḷi</i> of land to provide for daily worship, offerings, maintenance of the priest and two <i>piḍārar</i> reciting <i>tiruppadiyam</i> to god Rājendraśōḷaviṭaṅkar and Pirāṭṭiyār consecrated in the temple of Dēvargal-śōti (jyōti)-Mahādēvar at Vēppūr in Kilai-Mārāyapādi, a subdivision of Irattapādi-konḍasōḷa-maṇḍalam by Chentāmaraiḱkaṇṇa Arantāngiyān of Ambar in Ambar-nāḍu. Sēnāpatimārāyan Āḍavalān Irungōḷan is stated to have made these arrangements.

22	Another slab in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of lands to provide for the festival in the month of Māsi to god Dēvargal-jōtināyakar by Karikālaśōlap-Pidakkalp-Pemmādidēvar and Tindāvarar. The lands were entrusted to Vaidumba Irattākudi, Marudāntakaveśān and Silaināttuvēśān. In characters of the 12th century.
23	A third slab in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	Begins with the verse <i>Śrīmad-Bhūmiputrasya</i> and records an undertaking to measure out paddy for food offerings and daily worship to god Umākandasahitar <i>alias</i> Chittiramēlvi-tankar in the temple of Dēvargal-śōti-mahādēvar by the Nāṭṭar of Vēppūr, Aṇḍappūr, etc. In characters of about the 13th century.
24	fourth slab in the same place	Chōla	Virarājendra	Regnal year 6	Tamil	Records the construction of the temple of Mahādēvar at Vēppūr in Kijai-Mārāyapādi, by Jayamkondaśōji, queen of Pottappichchōlar Rājarājadēvar and renewal, by her, of a previous endowment of 2000 <i>kūḷi</i> of land along with the income from taxes in cash and kind. It also records a similar gift of land by her for the temple drummers.
25	Mandapa in the same place, tiers	Do.	Rājakēsarivarman Rājendra (Kulōt-tunga I)	Regnal year 3	Do.	Damaged and some stones are missing. Seems to record an agreement in respect of collection of a tax from people excluding āyar, vāṭṭigaḷ etc.
26	Stone on the road side near the same temple.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to record an endowment of some lands, one <i>uḷakku</i> of oil from the oilpresses of Vēppūr and Mipānikkāḍu by Tedaḷamārāśān. In characters of about the 12th century.
27	Slab set up in the middle of the village . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu	Damaged. Seems to record a <i>sarvamānya</i> gift of the <i>agrahāra</i> Vēppūra <i>alias</i> Timmasamudram exempting from taxes specified such as <i>mangalipannu</i> , <i>śidāyam</i> , <i>kāṇike</i> , <i>kāvali</i> , <i>veḷivēṇṇu</i> and <i>dombaripannu</i> . In characters of the 16th century.
28	Vandādi.—Slab lying on the road side near the Māṇḍavya river.	Vaidumba	Gaṇḍatriṇṣṭra Vaidumba-mahārāja ruling over Rēnāṇḍu-7000.	....	Do.	Refers to the fight between Chamadanda and Ereyamma, the ruler of Pulluvolpuḷ in the course of a battle at Mudumaḍuvu with Nōlambi. Also refers to Subadēva, son of Prabhutēja-chōja. Contains a panel of sculptures depicting the two heroes engaged in a fight. In characters of the 9th-10th centuries. Cf. <i>A. P. Govt. Report on Epigraphy</i> , 1965, App. B, Nos. 15 and 16. See No. 16 above.
29	Zellavāṇḍlapalle.—Narasimhaśvāmī temple, pavement slab in the mandapa.	Vijayanagara . . . . .	.... mahārāja	Saka, .. va, Phālguna	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Refers to a feudatory and to the <i>raṅga-mandapa</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
30	Another pavement slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of Timmaya, son of Chandragiri Tiruvemgalaya to god Narasimha. In late characters.
HYDERABAD DISTRICT						
31	Hyderabad.—Slab deposited in the office of the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Findspot: Kēsānupalle, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District. Slab No. 1.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Apakuyā dōmurā</i> . In characters of about the 1st century A. D. Noticed in <i>A.P. Govt. Report on Epigraphy</i> , 1965, App. B, No. 95.
32	Slab No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Turukalāyā pa[ṭam]</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 96.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—concl'd.					
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	Hyderabad—concl'd.					
33	Slab No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Varākasa dōmurā</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 97.
34	Slab No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Baṁdhukasa dōmurā</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 98.
35	Slab No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Apāṭhāyā paṭaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 99.
36	Slab No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Avāsikasa Turukasa dōmurā</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 101.
37	Slab No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kaṁkhi-duhutuyā Kekāya</i> (2) <i>paṭaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 102.
38	Slab No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Peravanakasa dōmurā</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 103.
39	Slab No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Olapinō paṭaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 104.
40	Slab No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nāgiyā paṭaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 106.
41	Slab No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>T'ōrālāyā paṭaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 107.
42	Slab No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Thērasa Ayapusadēvasa cha Aṁtēvāsikasa Ayabadha-</i> <i>kasa cha dānaṁ</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 108.
	KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT					
	JAGTIYAL TALUK					
43	Dharmapuri.—Pillar set up in the courtyard of the Śiva temple, two faces.	....	....	Saka 11[68], Parābhava, Kārttika śu. 1.	Telugu	Damaged. Contains the <i>prastāva</i> of a chief and his feudatory. Mentions Dharmavara.
44	Third face of the same pillar . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions <i>vṛitti</i> and <i>āyālu</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
45	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to the witnesses of the villages of Dharmavara and Vāsavara. Do.

GOA						
PEDNEM TALUK						
46	Alorna.—Pedestal of the image of Bētāl in the shrine of the same deity. Photograph from Dr. (Miss) Gritli V. Mitterwallner, Munich, West Germany.	....	....	Śaka 17[63],	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Illegible. Seems to record the installation (of an image).
TISVADI TALUK						
47	Old Goa.—Slab built into a bench on the right side of the road leading from old Goa to Panjim. Do.	.....	....	Śaka 17[.]8	Do. . . .	Purport not clear. Mentions Rāmakrushṇa in line 3.
GUJARAT						
KUTCH DISTRICT						
BHUJ TAHSIL						
48	Bhuj.—Kutch Museum. Stone removed from a cemetery in a place called <i>Sharuval Bandi</i> (i.e. hillock containing stone tablets). Findspot: <i>Andhau</i> , Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District.	Kshatrapa	....	[Śaka] year 11	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Fragmentary. Records the erection of a memorial pillar by a certain person (name not given) probably for his father Jina- [...] who is described as Mādhukāna and as the son of some one (name lost) who is described as Palitaka.
KERALA						
PALGHAT DISTRICT						
OTTAPALAM TALUK						
49	Kailiyād.—Bhagavati temple, <i>bali-pīṭha</i> . Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey, Southern Region, Madras.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaiteḷuttu	Seems to refer to the setting up of the <i>palikkal</i> (ie, the <i>bali-pīṭha</i>). In late characters.
50	Kōzhissēri-Alaikkal. — Narasimhasvāmi temple, <i>namaskāra-mandapa</i> , <i>upa-pīṭha</i> on the southern side. Do.	....	....	Kollam [8]40	Do. . . .	Seems to record a construction with stone. Details are not clear.
PALGHAT TALUK						
51	Tiruvarai.—Appan Śiva temple. Small stone <i>bali-pīṭha</i> in front of the temple. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to Vaḷuvūr-ehēri. In characters of about the 13th century.
WALLUVANAD TALUK						
52	Perintalmanna.—Śiva temple. Stone lying at the entrance. Do.	....	....	....	Malayālam . . .	Do. Refers to <i>dēvasvām</i> and <i>brahmasvām</i> in the concluding portion. In characters of about the 17th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
KERALA—<i>concl'd.</i>						
TRICHUR DISTRICT						
CHOWGHAT TALUK						
53	Mullassēri.—Parambantalī Subrahmanya temple, stone in the temple. Do.	....	Bhūmiccharar Ayiraturvaḍi	Jupiter in Mēṣha (Mithuna), Mēṣam Midina	Malayāḷam, Vatte-luttu.	Damaged. Seems to record some agreement in respect of four villages named Pērūr, Ni. maṇiyūr, Amirdamaṇṇalam and Irāyiranellūr. Details lost. In characters of about the 13th century.
TALAPPALLY TALUK						
54	Kaḍavallūr.—Basement of the <i>chuttambalam</i> of the Rāmasvāmi temple (inside). Do.	....	....	Kollam 712, Jupiter in Mīṇa, Dhanu.	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and incomplete. Seems to record some construction probably by Irayachchan. Mentions <i>valichechālai</i> .
55	Do. Southern side. Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the <i>ambalam</i> in stone by Muḍavaṇ-śaṅkaraṇ at the instance of Teyappaṇ of the Valiyaviḍu.
56	Basement of the Gaṇapati shrine in the same temple, Do.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Seems to record the construction of the <i>ambalam</i> in stone. Refers also to the <i>kottil</i> .
MADHYA PRADESH						
JABALPUR DISTRICT						
MURWARA TAHSIL						
57	Maḍhiyā.—Stone slab. Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Bhopal.	....	....	Vikrama (?) 979	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to record the grant of 125 <i>drammas</i> annually. Details lost.
RAISEN DISTRICT						
GOHARGANJ TAHSIL						
58	Thānā.—Stone slab built into a platform. Impression received from the Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	....	....	Vikrama 1746, Śrāvāṇa śu. 11, Tuesday=1690 A. D., August 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged partly. Seems to record the performance of <i>saṭi</i> by a lady (name not clear).
SAGAR DISTRICT						
SAGAR TAHSIL						
59	Rāhatgarh.—Stone slab. Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Bhopal.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged badly. Seems to record the death of a lady. Mentions a <i>Mamḍalika</i> in line 1 and Paṭana in line 4. Details not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.

SEHORE DISTRICT						
BHOPAL TAHSIL						
60	Samasgarh.—Stone slab built into the wall of the fort. Impression received from the Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	....	....	Vikrama 1547, Vaisākha śu. 13, Thursday, Pushya. Irregular.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Impression not good. Purport not clear. Mentions <i>Mahā-malika</i> Sahābuddi[na*] Mubārakashā(khā)ni and Samasgaḍha in line 3. Details not clear.
VIDISHA DISTRICT						
VIDISHA TAHSIL						
61	Kāgpur.—Wall of the Maṅgalādēvi temple. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1306, Chaitra śu. 12, Wednesday= 1250 A. D., March 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Damaged partly. Refers to an image of the goddess Śrī Maṅgalādēvi and records the obeisance to the same deity by a person (name not clear). Noticed in <i>Gwālior Rājya kē Abhilēkha</i> , No. 116.
62	Vidiśā.—Stone slab in the local Museum. (Museum No. 238). Findspot: Not known. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Contains the word Gāṅgēya in line 4. In characters of about the 9th century.
63	Another stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1236, Phālguna śu. 3.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records that Dāmōdara who was a Tantrapāla, caused the making of an image of his younger brother named Vālhapa. Noticed in <i>Gwālior Rājya kē Abhilēkha</i> , No. 89.
64	A third stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Purport not clear. Contains 15 lines of writing and commences with <i>Om namaḥ</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
65	Sati-stone in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 136[5], [Āshāḍha ?]	Do. . . .	Do. Purport not clear.
66	Stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known. Do.	Hōlkar	Jivāji Rāva	Vikrama 1934 (?)	Local dialect, Nāgari; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Impression not good. Mentions Mūlacharṇḍa and Nānakacharṇḍa as the followers of Jainism in lines 1-2. Seems to refer to some construction for which an amount of Rs. [10]000 was probably spent and out of which Rs. 5,000 was donated by a certain person (name not clear). Mentions the names of several other persons like Dharmachandra who probably contributed towards the total expenditure.
67	Pedestal of a stone image of a Jaina Tirthankara in the same Museum. Findspot: Durjanpur, Vidisha Tahsil, Vidisha District.	Gupta	Mahārājādhirāja Rāmagupta	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī.	Lato Records the making of the image of Chandraprabha by the king at the instance of Chelū-kshamaṇa. Published in <i>J.O.I.</i> , Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 247 ff., and plates and in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 46 ff., and plates.
68	Pedestal of another image of Tirthankara in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the making of the image of Pushpadanta by the king. Ibid.
69	Pedestal of a third image of Tirthankara in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Badly damaged and effaced. Records the making of the image of [Chandra]prabha by the king. Ibid.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MAHARASHTRA						
BHANDARA DISTRICT						
BHANDARA TAHSIL						
70	Pauni. —Stone sculptured pillar. From impressions and photographs received from Dr. V. B. Kolte, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Nāgasa Pachanīkāyikasa</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
71	Three sides of an octagonal stone pillar. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pavajitasa Ularakasa mādirēhi</i> . Do. Same as B 277 of A.R. Ep. 1967-78.
72	On one side of a cylindrical stone pillar. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Upāsikūya Visamīlāya dāna[m]</i> . Do. Same as B 275 of ibid.
73	On another side of the same pillar. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Broken at the beginning. Reads: <i>[yā]ya Visamīlāya dāna sukhāya hōtu savasātāna</i> . Do. Same as B 276 of ibid.
POONA DISTRICT						
74	Pāla. —Left-hand wall of the recently discovered cave. From impression and photograph received from Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Commences with the invocation <i>Namō Arhantānam</i> . Records that the cave and a cistern were caused to be made by a certain <i>Bhadamita</i> Idarakhita probably along with some others. Do.
MYSORE						
BIJAPUR DISTRICT						
BADAMI TALUK						
75	Pattadakal. —Impression received from the Superintending Archaeologist, South-western Circle, Aurangabad.	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	Fragmentary. Registers a grant of land to Pergiryyān and mentions a certain <i>dēvakarma-keydōn</i> of a temple outside the village. In characters of about the 7th century.
	Another impression from the same source	Chālukya of Kal-yāna.	Jagadēkamalla . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions the king's subordinate (name lost). In characters of about the 12th century.
HUNGUND TALUK						
77	Aihole. —Slab set up in front of Lādkhān temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Only a portion of a <i>prashasti</i> is preserved. In characters of about the 9th century.

78	Another slab in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to register some gift to a <i>brāhmaṇa</i> (name lost). In characters of about the 10th century.
79	Slab fixed into the compound wall of the Mēguṭi temple outside the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Triohuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	.... year 2, Śubhakarit, [Phā]lguna śu. 8, Monday =1123 A. D., February 5.	Do.	Do. Refers to the mountain (on which the temple is situated) and to the Jaina (monks) of Mūla-saṃgha. Mentions a certain <i>seṭṭhi</i> (name lost).
80	Another slab in the same place	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year[.], Parābhava, Māgha śu. [9], Sunday=1127 A.D., January 23.	Do.	Do. Mentions <i>Siddhānta-chakravartti</i> (other details of the name lost) belonging to Mūla-saṃgha, Deśi-gaṇa and Postaka-gachchha and Sāti-seṭṭhi of [Guṇḍapēṭṭuru].
81	Slab kept in the Mūruphaḍi temple (Charanti-maṭha) in the village . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record some grant (details lost). In characters of about the 13th century.
82	Slab fixed into the wall of the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Dēvaperumāla-yāji and Malaprahāri of Ayavāje. In characters of about the 16th century.
DHARWAR DISTRICT						
HANGAL TALUK						
83	Bammanalli.—Slab placed in the yard of the house of Shri Ningappa Melagiriya-appa Mudakannavar.	....	....	....Jyēshtha ba. 30.	Do.	Damaged. Records a grant of land in [Nīṭi]sige village to Channarasayya son of Singarasayya, by a certain Nāyaka (name lost) belonging to Nīṭisige. Do.
84	Nellikoppa.—Slab lying in the field of Shri Nadakarni.	....	....	Paridhāvi, Māgha śu. 5, Thursday.	Do.	Seems to mention that on the date of the record [Ja]ṇyanaṃdi-bhātāradēva belonging to the Mūla-saṃgha and the Sūras-tha-gaṇa, died. In characters of about the 13th century.
SHIGGAON TALUK						
85	Dhūṇḍāsi.—Hero-stone lying near a bridge outside the village.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Krishna III	Śaka [8]69, Plava, ....8, Vyatipāta, Sunday.	Do.	States that <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Ka[livi]ṭṭara was governing Banavāsi. Seems to record a grant of 5 <i>matṭar</i> of land in memory of [Siva] who died during the raid on Dhūṇḍāsi, by the <i>Mūva-dimbaru</i> , to the wife of the deceased who is stated to have set up the memorial stone.
86	Śābaḷ.—Slab set up in the Mailārappa temple.	....	....	..40, Manmatha, ..	Do.	Fragmentary. In characters of about the 15th century.
GULBARGA DISTRICT						
CHITAPUR TALUK						
87	Sannathi.—Loose slabs kept in the Chandralāmba temple. Slab No. 1.	....	Vāsīṭhīputa siri-Sā[ta] ....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
88	Slab No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>kōmāriya</i> In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
89	Slab No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads:.... <i>Lachhīnikāya</i>....Do.
90	Slab No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads:.... <i>gē[laḍa]</i> Do.
91	Slab No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads: <i>Ghariniya Sa[va]</i> Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>concl'd.</i> GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> CHITAPUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Sannathi—<i>concl'd.</i>					
92	Slab found in the debris removed from the wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>riniya mitāya</i> In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
93	Another slab in the same place	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Reads: (1).... <i>valiya tayānam amīśvāsiniya</i> (2)..... <i>ṭikāya piyakē dēya</i> .. Do.
94	Slab lying on the right side of the path leading to the bathing ghat of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Reads: <i>marikā khadakē</i> Do.
	GULBARGA TALUK					
95	Gulbarga.—Slabs deposited in the State Government Museum. Findspot: sannathi. Slab No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Reads: (1) .. <i>riniya Siḥaliya</i> . (2) .. <i>mana dēya</i> . Do.
96	Slab No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Akṣapatalikā[sa]</i> . Do.
97	Slab No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Reads: <i>ṣ[h]asa Bharaḍāyasa kūtubīnam ahutarakasa mahāsathavāhasa Agisama[sa]</i> .
	MYSORE DISTRICT KOLLEGAE TALUK					
98	Kannūr.—Hero-stone set up on the bank of a tank near Sivalankarēvara temple.	Hoysala . .	Vīragāṅga-Poysala (Viṣṇuvardhana I)	....	Tamil . . .	Begins with the <i>prasthiti</i> of the king and records the death of Bhūmīyālam Kañṇa-kāmuḍan and his son Māchchi both belonging to Kannanūr-maṅgalam in Kurunji-nāḍu, a subdivision of Gaṅgaikondaśōla-vaṇanāḍu in Muḍigondaśōla-maṇḍalam in a raid on the village (<i>Uraṭivu-pūsal</i>), and the setting up of the (memorial) stone by Ponnammāi and Kulaiyānan, son of Māchehiyānan. In characters of the 12th century.
99	Singānallūr.—Pavement slab outside the Basavēvara temple on the road side.	....	....	Hēvalambī, ....ba.16	Kannada . .	Seems to record a transaction by several <i>gauḍas</i> including <i>Mahāprabhugaḷu</i> Liṅgappa-gauḍa, Nannimāta-gauḍa etc., in late characters.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

MANGALORE TALUK

100	Kārnād.—Slab set up inside the Śiva temple (now known as Harihara-kshētra).	Vijayanagara	Harihara II	[lost]	Do.	Badly worn out. Seems to record some gift of land (boundaries specified). Mentions Nāgamaṇṇa-voḍeya as ruling over Maṅgalūru-rājya.
101	Another slab in the same place	Do.	Dēvarāja II	Śaka 1360 (current), Pīṅgala, Vaiśākha śu. 10=1437 A.D., April 15.	Do.	Registers a gift of land (details given) for the daily worship and offerings of god Sōmeyadēva of Karunādū by Amṇappa-voḍeya ruling over Maṅgalūru-Bārakūru-rājya, on the orders of the king, while his subordinate Nāgarasa was governing Kārnādū.
102	Suratkāl.—Slab deposited in front of Govindadasa College (originally found at Paṇambūru).	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1356, Pramādin (wrong for Ānanda), Mithuna 18, Monday=1434 A.D., June 14.	Do.	Records that while Dēvarāja-voḍeya was ruling over Maṅgalūru-rājya on the orders of <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Perumāle-dannāyaka, his subordinate Madaheggade of Paṇambūru and two others sold land as <i>brahmadāyamāla</i> to one Birumamṇa-setti of the <i>Toḷaharambali</i> .
103	Another slab in the same place	Do.	Malikārjuna	Śaka 1372, Pramōḍa, Āshāḍha śu. 12.	Do.	Worn out. Seems to record some gift (details not clear) to a certain person (name not clear), son of Chaudapa belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra, by Gaṇapamṇa, the subordinate of <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Siṃgaṇa-dannāyaka and the governor of the Maṅgalūru-rājya. The gift was made when the chief was offering services to the god Timirēśvaradēva of Saṅgama.

UDIPI TALUK

104	Udiyāvāra.—Slab set up in front of the Bhaumēśvara temple.	Ālupa	Ballamahādēvi, ruling from Udeyāpura	Khara, [Ā]shāḍha śu. 13, Sunday, Mithuna, .. = 1291 A.D., June 10.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to specify the quantum of taxes to be collected from the four villages viz., Bayalūru, Koḍaṅgarupāḍi, Kammatūru and Māyarppaḷi.
105	Rock surface on top of the hillock in front of the Śambhukallu temple in the same village.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Svasti śrī Duṭṭammacha</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
106	Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit influenced by Tamil, Grantha	Reads: <i>Svasti śrī Iḅṛaran</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.

PONDICHERRY

KARAIKAL COMMUNE

107	Tirunallār.—Darbhāraṇyēśvara temple, <i>Rājamapḍapa</i> , north wall, outside.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga II	Regnal year 3, 24th day.	Tamil	Unfinished. Commences with the <i>prabasti</i> , <i>Pūmaṇṇupa-dumam</i> etc. Purports to be a memorandum declaring some lands as a tax-free <i>dēvadāna</i> to be entered in the revenue register as <i>brahmadāyam</i> Tirunallāru, issued by the king at the instance of Vikramaśōḷak-kāśyayār to provide for the expenses for conducting the affairs of the temple of god Tirunallāruḍaiyār in Tirunallāru <i>alias</i> Virudarājabhayanākara-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Mūḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Jayaṅgaṇḍaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. It is said that the existing <i>dēvadāna</i> lands of the temple proved to be insufficient to meet the expenses and to pay taxes to the king's treasury. Some transactions of the 39th and the 45th years, probably in the reign of Kulōttuṅga I are referred to.
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B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

34

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PONDICHERRY—<i>contd.</i> KARAIKAL COMMUNE—<i>concl.</i> Tirunallār—<i>concl.</i>					
108	Same wall	Chōla	Kulōttuṅga II	Regnal year 5, Sinhhaśu, 3, Chittirai, Saturday=1137 A.D., August 21.	Tamil	Unfinished. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmēvuvaṭar</i> etc. Records that the <i>mahāsubhai</i> of Kāyakkūḍi <i>alias</i> Udayachandiramaṅgalaṁ, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Kuṟumbūr-nāḍu in Uyyakkonḍār-vaṇanāḍu, which met in the hall called <i>Uḷaga-mūḷududaiyāl-tirumanḍapam</i> in the temple of god Turunallār-ruḍaiyār in Mūḷaiyūr-nāḍu a sub-division of the same <i>vaṇanāḍu</i> , exempted from taxes $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>vēli</i> of the temple land endowed as <i>tiruppāl-pōnagappuram</i> . The <i>sabhai</i> received (some) <i>māḍai</i> equivalent in value to $53\frac{1}{2}$ <i>kāṣu</i> for the purpose.
109	Do.	Do.	Rājaraḷa II	Regnal year 15, Kumbha ba. 1, Sunday, Uttiram=1161 A.D., February 12.	Do.	Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmaruviya tirumādum</i> etc., Records an undertaking (<i>ubaiyat-tiṭṭu</i>) by the Śivabrāhmaṇas (names specified) of the temple of god Tirunallār-ruḍaiyār in Mūḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Uyyakkonḍār-vaṇanāḍu given to Kunittān Śivadēvan <i>alias</i> Piḍāḷaṁ mūvēndavēḷān, the headman of Viḷappākkam, to maintain a perpetual lamp out of the interest on 100 <i>kāṣu</i> received from him.
110	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulasēkhara	Regnal year 22	Do.	Damaged. Contains the sale-deed (<i>kṛaya-ḍṛavyach-chelavukaiyiḍu</i>) issued by the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> of Uyyakkonḍār-vaṇanāḍu to Śavaripperumāḷ Monṇaimāmaruḍar Akalaṅka-nāḍālvār of Ambar <i>alias</i> Vikramaśōḷapuram in Ambar-nāḍu, giving the details of the sources from which Periyānāyaṇ Mūḍichchōṇaṭṭu Kōṇār of Tēṭṭaṇūr in Kuṟumbūr-nāḍu had received different amounts totalling 25,000 <i>Vāḷavai-tirandāṇ-panam</i> evidently on behalf of the said Akalaṅka-nāḍālvār on different dates from the 2+8th year, evidently of the king. The above amount of 25,000 is marked as the sale amount of land sold to the same (<i>i.e.</i> , Akalaṅka-nāḍālvār). In characters of about the 13th century.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year . . . , Mēsha ba. 4, Mūḷam, Sunday.	Do.	Records the sale of lands by the same <i>nāṭṭavar</i> to the same Akalaṅka-nāḍālvār for the same amount specified in No.110 above. The lands described in detail are stated to have been in the enjoyment of Periyānāyaṇ Mūḍichchōṇaṭṭu Kōṇār and to have been made over to the purchaser by the <i>nāṭṭār</i> for the amount (<i>i.e.</i> , the sale amount) that was due to him from the said Kōṇār. Do.

112	Do. Jagati	Chōla	Rājādhirāja II	Regnal year 11, Simha śu. 5, Sōti (Svāti), Wednesday=1173 A.D., August 15 or 1176 A.D., August 11.	Do.	Unfinished. Commences with the <i>prastasi</i> , <i>Kaḍalāṇḍa pārmādarum</i> etc. Seems to record an undertaking by some Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple of god Tirunallāṅ-udaiyār in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu, with regard to some gift made to the temple by one Chennāḍuḍaiyān Uḍaiyanambiyār <i>alias</i> Tonḍaimāṇār of Viḷiyūr in Āvūr-kūṇṇam in Nittavinōḍa-vaḷanāḍu.
113	Do. Vari and tripaṭṭa	Do.	Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ	Regnal year 5, 13th day	Do.	Partly built in. Records an order granting lands to the temple of Tirunallāṅ-udaiyār in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Jayan-ḡonḍasōla-vaḷanāḍu as tax-free <i>dēvadāna</i> for residential quarters around the temple, for a road for the deity's sea-bath (<i>kaḍalāḍu tiruviḍi</i>) and also for flower-gardens named after Vāḍusey-vāraṇaṇ, Sivamati and Tirunāvukkaraśu. Refers to the land-survey conducted during the 16th year of <i>Sungantavirttasōḷa</i> (i.e., Kulōttuṅga I) and to some settlements made in the 19th and the 39th years perhaps of the same king. The <i>ulvari</i> of 10th day in the 5th year (of the king) signed by the officers of the <i>Puravari</i> is also given. In characters of about the 12th century.
114	Chandikēśvara shrine in the same temple, walls.	Do.	Rājārāja III	Regnal year 25+1, Tulā śu. 10, Śadayani, Wednesday=1241 A.D., October 16.	Do.	Records the assignment of lands as <i>tirunāmattukkāni</i> after purchase from Chēramāṇ Perumāṇ of Avvainallūr out of the money realised from the Śivabrāhmaṇas on account of their failure to contribute rice, parched rice, gingelly oil and <i>maraveṇṇai</i> probably in respect of a previous endowment, by the assembly consisting of the <i>Tānattār</i> and the <i>Māhēśvarar</i> of the temple and the <i>Nāṭṭavar</i> of Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu, who assembled for the purpose in the <i>Nāḍuḍai-nāyakaṇ-tirumandapam</i> in the temple. The representatives of the groups which met such as <i>Śaivāchāriyam</i> , <i>Tirukkaiḱoṭṭi</i> , <i>Tiruviḍi-Āṇḍārgal</i> etc., have signed the record.
115	Pedestal of the bronze image of Natarāja in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Akaḷaṅkaṇ ṣri-Vayittināthasvāmi Naṭēśaṇ</i> . (2) <i>Akaḷaṅkaṇ Kuppasvāmi Naṭēśaṇ</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
MANNADIPPATTU COMMUNE						
116	Madagaḍippaṭṭu.—Śiva temple, disjointed stones built into the various shrines in the temple.	Chōla	Rājārāja I	Regnal year 27	Do.	Contains a portion of the <i>prastasi</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷpōla</i> etc. Records the gift of 96 sheep for a perpetual lamp to god Kuṇḍāṅkuli-Paramēśvarar by Tiruvaiyāruḍēva-kramavittan, a resident of Tribhuvana-mahādēvich-chaturvēdimāṇḡalam, a <i>taniyūr</i> in Vāḍakarai Jayanḡonḍasōla-maṇḡalam.
117	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record some grant of land for a garden to the same god.
118	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Four inscriptions containing <i>prastasi</i> s separately can be made out of the pieces. Two of them are dated in the 29th year of the king's reign. One of the other pieces refers to the stone temple of Tirukkunḍāṅkuli-mahādēvar as having been constructed by the king.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PONDICHERY—<i>contd.</i>					
	MANNADIPPATTU COMMUNE—<i>conold.</i>					
	Madagadippattu—<i>conold.</i>					
119	Siva temple, disjointed stones built into the various shrines in the temple.	Chōla	.....	.....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to be an order issued by the deity in connection with the construction of the stone temple in the <i>agrahāra</i> called Tribhuvanamahādēvi by Rājārāja. In characters of about the 11th century.
120	Do.	Do.	Rājendra I . . . . .	..... Tuesday. Mēsha.	Tamil	Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirumanniṣaḷara</i> etc. Refers to the <i>Tiruvabhiśhēka-maṇḍapa</i> of . . . Vinnagarālvār and to Arumolidēvapuram.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year [4]	Do.	Records the gift of a pitcher from Kēraḷa together with lid (<i>Malaiyāṅkenḍi</i> with <i>muṇi</i>) to god Tirukkunḍāṅkuli-mahādēvar in Tribhuvana-mahādēvi-chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>brāhmadēyam</i> in Jayanḡṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam by Kāśyapan Mahādēvan <i>alias</i> Tirujñāṇasambandan.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records an undertaking by four Śivabrāhmaṇas holding lease of the lands belonging to the deity to defray the expenses of the services relating to <i>tiruvunṇāḷigai</i> from the income of taxes on those lands. It is stated that the arrangement was made by the <i>Kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ</i> attending to the affairs of the village from the month of Tūḷa in the third year.
123	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the month of Dhanus, <i>Brahmaśthāna</i> and Naḍuvil Śrīkōyil.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 3	Do.	Records the gift of sheep for a perpetual lamp to god Śrī Kunḍāṅkuli-Paramasvāmigaḷ by Gautaman Chetti Virattan <i>alias</i> Uttamanambi-uḍaiyār of Tirumilalai.
125	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	.....	Do.	Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirumanniṣaḷara</i> etc., and records a gift of land by Aṅgannan <i>alias</i> Gaṅgaikondaśōḷa-viḷupparaiyan, the headman of Kijinaltūr in Eyil-nāḍu to provide for two perpetual lamps and various offerings.
126	Do.	Do.	Rājādhiraśja I	Regnal year 27	Do.	Incomplete. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirugaḷṭorru</i> etc. Mentions Tribhuvanamahādēvi-chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>brāhmadēyu</i> of Rājendraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. Seems to refer to a garden.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28	Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirugaḷṭorru</i> etc. Seems to record some grant for food offerings to god Kunḍāṅkuli-Paramasvāmigaḷ.

128	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Four pieces. Contain portions of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tingalērturu</i> etc. One of the pieces seems to record a grant for food offerings to a deity on the occasion of <i>arḥayāma</i> . Two other pieces record a grant of land. The fourth contains only portions of the <i>prasasti</i> .
129	Do.	Do.	Virarājendra	Regnal year 6	Do.	Incomplete. Contain a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Vīramēṭunai āṇṇum</i> etc. Mentions Rājendraśōla-vaḷanāḍu.
130	Do.	Do.	Kulōttunga I	Regnal year 5	Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷśūḷṇḍa puṇari</i> etc. Records the gift of 45 <i>kāṣu</i> by Brāhmaṇi Mādēvi-naṅgaichchāni and her daughter and Ammaṇṇi-naṅgaichchāni for food offerings to Saptamātrikkal installed in the temple of Kuṇḍāṅkuḷi-Paramasvāmigaḷ.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 49	Do.	Do. Seems to record some food offerings to god [Da]kṣhiṇā-[mū]rtidēvar in Tirukkunḍāṅkuḷi-mahādēvar temple in Tribhuvana-mahādēvi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Virāvatāra-vaḷanāḍu in Gaṅgaikoṇḍasōla-vaḷanāḍu.
132	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Contains only a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷśūḷṇḍu puṇari</i> etc.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Monday	Do.	Do. Fragmentary. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷśūḷṇḍa puṇari</i> etc. Seems to record that the assembly (<i>peruṅguri</i>) met in a <i>maṇḍapa</i> (name lost).
134	Do.	Do.	Vikramachōḷa	Regnal year 5	Do.	Do. Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmādu puṇara</i> etc. Mentions Tirukkunḍāṅkuḷi-mahādēvar in Tribhuvanamahādēvi-chaturvēdi-māṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Virāvatāra-vaḷanāḍu in Gaṅgaikoṇḍasōla-vaḷanāḍu.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 8	Do.	Incomplete. Contains a <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmādu puṇara</i> etc. Records an endowment in favour of Śivabrāhmaṇas and refers to the <i>tirumugam</i> of <i>sabhaiyār</i> .
136	Do.	Do.	Kulōttunga III	Regnal year 4	Do.	Seems to record the gift of a twilight lamp to god Tirukkunḍāṅkuḷi-uḍaiya Paramasvāmigaḷ of Tribhuvanamahādēvi-chaturvēdi-māṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Virāvatāra-vaḷanāḍu in Rājaraḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 6	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a gift to god Kuṇḍāṅkuḷi-mahādēvar. Details lost.
138	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Fragments. One of the pieces refers to an endowment of 37½ <i>kāṣu</i> for some purposes including the feeding of a <i>Māhēṭvara</i> . A second piece refers to a previous endowment of 21½ <i>kaḷaṅju</i> and a <i>kunṇi</i> of gold for the construction of the third <i>kālppaḍai</i> in the central shrine and the third <i>kālppaḍai</i> in the <i>tirumandapam</i> . The third piece refers to a <i>tirumugam</i> issued by <i>Pillaiyār</i> Virāśōladēvar. The fourth piece refers to the 29th year of the reign of a king whose name is lost. The fifth piece refers to the 24 <i>Kūṭṭapperumakkal</i> and to an endowment of eight <i>kāṣu</i> for feeding. The sixth piece refers to the setting up of a silver image in the temple. In characters of about the 11th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN						
BANSWARA DISTRICT						
139	Arthūṇā.—Stone slab built on the right side of the <i>śikhara</i> of the Maṇḍalēśvara-Mahādēva temple. Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Baroda..	Paramāra of Vāgaḍa	Chāmūṇḍarāja	Vikrama 1136, Phālguna śu. 7, Friday= 1080 A.D., January 31.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the foundation of an endowment to the temple of Maṇḍalēśa (i.e. Śiva) at Arthūṇā by the king whose genealogy is given. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIV, pp. 297 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 145.
140	Pedestal of the image of Viṣṇu kept in the sculpture-shed. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1173, Māgha śu. 10, [Sunday] = 1117 A.D., January 14, f.d.t. '35.	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of a certain Pāhila, his wife Mālhanī and daughter Kalā and son Mahidū.
141	Pedestal of an image of Pārśvanātha in the same place. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1194	Do.	Records the obeisance of Dhāṇḍbāka and his brother (name not clear), sons of <i>śrē°</i> (<i>śrēṣṭhīn</i>) Gōrā and his wife Māḍhi.
142	Pedestal of the image of 'Sura-sundarī' in the same place. Do.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
JALORE DISTRICT						
BHINMAL TAHSIL						
143	Bhinmāl.—Below the figure of <i>Nandī</i> in the temple of Bārājī. Do.	Sōngirā Chāhamāna	Mahārājakula Chachigadēva	Vikrama 1328, Śrāvaṇa ba. 1, Tuesday= 1272 A.D., July 12, f.d.t. '27.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Seems to record some grant (details lost) for worship etc., to the deity Arhūḍēśvara by the king, for his own merit, when he was ruling from Śrīmāla. Mentions the <i>pañchakula</i> including <i>Mahām</i> Gajastha.
JALORE TAHSIL						
144	Jālōr.—In the wall of the well called Amrā Bāōrī. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1319, Māgha.	Do.	Records the making of an image of Ajitanātha by Sāmata Lakhamāna and others (names given), with their families, for the merit of the son (name not clear) of Dēva Jasavira of Śrīmāla-kula and his wife Rānī and its consecration by.. ka-sūri of Brahmāṇa-gachchha and Mahāvīra-[saṅgha].
NAGAUER DISTRICT						
DIDWANA TAHSIL						
145	Baldwā.—Slab built into the wall of the well. Do.	Tughluq	....	Vikrama 1424, Śrāvaṇa ba. 14, Tuesday, Rōhinī. Irregular.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the construction of a stone <i>dēvalī</i> and mentions Rājā Pērōja Sāhi (Feroze Shah) and <i>Mahām°</i> Asala-Varadavāla.

146	Dāusar.—Memorial pillar. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1088, Ashāḍha śu. 10, Tuesday = 1032 A.D., June 20, f.d.t. 20.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the death of one Gōvardhana and the construction of (this memorial pillar) by a person (name not clear) belonging to the Kauśika-gōtra.
147	Ḍiḍwānā.—Pillar in the prayer hall of Qilēki-Masjid. Do.	Ruler of Nagaur	Mujāhidkhān	Vikrama 1520	Local dialect; Nāgarī.	Mentions <i>Tha°</i> Haradāsa, his son Lakumaṇa and Maṇika-bhaṇḍārika and Ḍiḍavāna.
148	Lālāsari.—Pillar lying loose on the well outside the village. Do.	...	....	Vikrama 1235, Ashāḍha ba. 3, Monday = 1178 A.D., June 5.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Rājālaladēvi, the wife of some one (name lost).
LADNU TAHSIL						
149	Kasumbi.—Memorial pillar on the bank of the tank. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1636, Śrāvaṇa śu. 4,	Do.	Seems to record the death of the son (name lost) of <i>Tha°</i> Hārī.
150	Lāḍnū.—Slab built into the exterior back wall of the old Shahī Idgah. Do.	Chāhamāna . . .	Arṇōrāja	Vikrama 1191, Bhādrapada ba.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of a lady (name lost) who was the mother of Ālaḍa and wife of Indra. Mentions certain Gōvindhārāja.
151	Memorial pillar on the bank of the tank situated south-west of the village. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1681, Māgha ba. 30, Wednesday=, 1624 A.D., December 29.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Do. Purport not clear. Mentions Rā° Jasavanta-sighaji.
152	Memorial tablet in one of the cenotaphs near the bus stand. Do.	Rāṭhōḍ . . .	Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāja Vijayasimha	(1) Vikrama 1859, Māgha ba. 5, (2) Vikrama 1872, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday (?)=1816 A.D., April 29, f.d.t. 56.	Do.	Seems to record the construction of the <i>chhatrī</i> by the <i>bahu</i> of <i>Thākura</i> , Rāja Sivadānasimha at Lāḍnu.
PALI DISTRICT						
153	Nāpā.—Pillar of the gateway to the temple of Nīlakaṇṭha-Mahādēva. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1257, Māgha śu. 7, Friday=1201 A.D., January 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the gift of 33 <i>drammas</i> probably to some brāhmaṇas by Udayasiha who was a Gauḍa-Kāyastha. Bhandarkar's List, No. 442.
SIROHI DISTRICT						
154	Dēvakhētar.—Lintel, the porch of the Śiva temple. Do.	Paramāra of Chan-drāvati.	Jasādavaladēva (Yaśōdhavaladēva) .	Vikrama 1202, Mārgaśīra śu. 3, Monday=1145 A.D., November 19.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. Seems to record a grant of land.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">TAMIL NADU CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT SAIDAPET TALUK</p>						
155	Mūvaraśanpaṭṭu.—Ruined Śiva temple in the rice field, central shrine, tier.	Chōla	Rājākēsarivarman	Regnal year [.0]	Tamil	Ends of the lines built in. Records a gift of 430 <i>kuḷi</i> of land by one Sōlan-Kāri <i>alias</i> Poṅkōyil-pēraraiyaṅ of Tenkurūñji in Tenkarai Mīlalaikkūram in Chōla-nāḍu for beating the drum in the service of awakening the deity (<i>paḷḷi-eichchi</i>) in the temple of god Dhan mēvaram-uḍaiyār in Talaik-kunraichchēri in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam. In characters of about the 11th century.
156	Tiruvorriyūr.—Ādhipurīśvara temple, west face of the pillar-stone supporting the Nandi.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman	Regnal year 40 .	Do.	Records a gift of 90 sheep for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp endowed to god Tiruvorriyūr-mahādēvar by Nakkan Pirāntakan <i>alias</i> Brahma-śrī-rājaṅ of Alaiyūr, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Mī-pilāru in Vadakarai Poygai-nāḍu in Sōla-nāḍu. In characters of the 10th century.
157	East face, upper portion	[Pallava] . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>ṭṭavilakku</i> and 90 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of god Tiruvorriyūr-mahādēva by Tonḍamahādēvi, daughter of Śaktivarmak-kāḍupattiga for the merit of her husband, Sharjjaraiyar. In characters of the 9th century.
158	North and east faces . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Records gift of gold for certain provisions for festivals, clothes and food-offerings to the god. In characters of the 10th century.
159	East face, lower portion	Chōla	Rājākēsarivarman	Regnal year 3 .	Do.	Damaged. Records a gift of 4 <i>kaḷaṅṇu</i> of gold for some provision to the temple of god Tiruvorriyūr-ālvār by an individual (name lost), resident of Rājamāttāṇḍa-vīdi in Tiruvorriyūr in Puḷar-kōṭṭam. Do.
<p style="text-align: center;">SRIPERUMBUDUR TALUK</p>						
160	Vallakkōṭṭai.—Slab built in the platform in front of the Vināyaka temple.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Regnal year 12 .	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of sheep and cows by two shepherds.
161	Stone set up near the eastern bank of the tank in front of the Subrahmanya temple.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśiva	Śaka 1478, [Nāḷa], Makara śu. [2], Tiruvōṇam, Friday= 1557 A. D., January 1.	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to record an endowment of three <i>drammas</i> . Refers to Paḍaividu in Jayanḡṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam and Kōṭṭur <i>alias</i> Kākkunāyakanallūr in Ūrukkāṭṭukkōṭṭam.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

DHARMAPURI TALUK

162	Adamankōttai.—Perumā temple, jamb-stone built into the compound-wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning and end lost. Seems to record an endowment (of land) by <i>Jainōttama Sōmanna</i> , a disciple of <i>Mādhavachandra-bhaṭṭāraka</i> of <i>Mūla-saṃgha</i> and son of <i>Sōmanna</i> who was the son of <i>Udaiyanna-pokkaḍi</i> of <i>Kāśyapa-gōtra</i> and <i>Viprakula</i> , belonging to <i>Tanyam</i> , an <i>agrahāra-chaturvēdimangalam</i> in <i>Sēla-nādu</i> , to the temple constructed by him in <i>rājadhāni</i> <i>Mayidiramangalem</i> in <i>Kaṇ [kā] du-nādu</i> in <i>Nigariliśōlamanḍalam</i> . In characters of the 12th century.
163	Dharmapuri.—Stones built into the Mira Sahib Tank.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of ornaments to a deity by a resident of <i>Toṇḍai-nādu</i> . In characters of the 11th century.
164	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the grant of <i>Paṇappalli</i> to..... <i>mān-Maṅgalādarāyar</i> . Do.
165	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record some endowment of land and refers to... <i>chilai-ṣeṭṭiyār</i> . In characters of the 13th century.
166	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of an oil-press (<i>ṣekku</i>) to the <i>paḷḷi</i> . In characters of the 14th century.
167	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	In four fragments. Seems to record some (gift ?) to <i>Udaiya-pperumāl</i> for the welfare of <i>Timmaya-nāyakkar</i> by <i>Ārōtar Irāmi-nāyinār Poṇṇakkūttar</i> , the <i>nāṭṭunāyakam</i> of <i>Tagadanādu</i> and the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> . Mention is made of the renovation of a <i>gōpura</i> . Do.
168	Hale-Dharmapuri.— <i>Tripaṭṭa</i> in the <i>adhikshikāna</i> of the <i>gōpura</i>.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (?), Grantha	Reads: (1) ... <i>Vittarāchīpitā</i> (2) <i>ramdhara</i> In characters of about the 15th century.
169	Pāpināyakanahalli.—Stone lying to the west of the highway to the north.	....	....	....	Tamil	Mile-stone. Records that it is <i>Adiyamān-peruvali</i> and that the distance to <i>Nāvaṇ-tāvaḷam</i> is 29 <i>kādam</i> . In characters of the 12th century.
170	Tadāṅgam.—Stone in an old site of a Vishnu temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records a vow to die, taken by <i>Arumbākkilāṇ-Malaiyan</i> , a member of the <i>agambadiyār</i> of <i>Viḍugūḍalaḡiyapermāl</i> in the event of the destruction of this entrance. Do.
HARUR TALUK						
171	Chinnāṅkuppam.—Stone set up in the Vēḍiyappan temple.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeluttu .	Damaged. Records the death of an individual in a fight. Mentions... <i>ri-Virach-chēnāpatiyār</i> . In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
172	Another stone set up in the same place .	Western Gaṅga	Śrīpuru [shava*] rman	Rogṇal year [.]	Do.	Do. Records the death of <i>Śaruppach-chaḍaiyāṇ</i> in the course of a raid when the cattle at <i>Iḷamalavūr</i> in <i>Puṇamalai-nādu</i> were captured. In characters of the 8th century.
173	Rock in a field to the west of the village	....	....	Dunmukhi, Tai	Tamil	Records a gift of 50 <i>kuḷi</i> of land by <i>Kuruvappa-adiyāri</i> to god <i>Tirthagiri-Iśvara</i> . In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>						
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>						
HARUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>						
174	Harūr.—Rock in the Harijans' quarter	[Vijayanagara]	....	Śaka 14[9]7, Yuva,	Tamil	Damaged. Details lost.
175	Navalai.—Hero-stone in a field	Noḷamba	Vira-Noḷamba	Regnal year 15	Kannada	Do. Records the death of Prituva in defence of the honour of some women. Puliyanṇan, the hero's father is stated to be ruling over Navilūr. In characters of the 10th century.
176	Vēppambattu.—Hero-stone set up near the school.	....	....	....	Tamil	Do. Records apparently the death of Timmaiyaṇ, son of Taṭṭaiya Timma.....In late characters.
177	Stone in a field	....	....	Vikrama	Do.	Do. Records an endowment probably of land. Mentions Śīlā-nāyakkar and Taṭṭaiya Timmayya-nāyakkar. See No. 176 above. Do.
KRISHNAGIRI TALUK						
178	Naduvaṇṇappalle.—Stone called 'Gaṅgē-kallu' in the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record the grant of a site for garden with effect from the year Vibhava. In characters of the 13th century.
MADRAS DISTRICT						
179	Madras.—Government Museum. Back of the <i>īṣṇa</i> of a Jaina Pañ-hatīrthi m-tal image (Acc. No. 616/37). Impression and photograph received from the Director.	....	....	Vikrama 1519, Mār-gaśīrsha śu. 5, Friday=1462 A.D., November 26.	Sanskrit. Nāgarī	Records that the image of Śīl-Munisuvrata was caused to be made by Kōhāka, son of the <i>Prāgvāta</i> Śī-bhoṣ and Lāhi, along with his wife (Chātū, and brother Tēyā and family and that it was consecrated by Śrī-Lakṣmīśāgara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachcha*].
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
ARKONAM TALUK						
180	Perumpulipākkam.—Agastīśvara temple. <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, pillar.	....	Vayiramēghavarman	Regnal year 3	Tamil	Records an undertaking by the <i>ūrār</i> of Perumpulipākkam in Dāmar-kōṭṭam for the daily supply of oil out of the interest on 20 <i>kaḷāṇṇu</i> of gold endowed for a perpetual lamp in the temple of god Tiruvagattīśvarattubhatār by Viśaiya-nalluḷāṇ Kaṇḍi of the same village. In characters of the 9th century.
181	A second pillar in the same place	Chōḷa	Parakōsarivarman Rājendra	Regnal year 3	Do.	Unfinished. The village Perumpulipākkam is stated to be in Dāmar-kōṭṭam, a sub-division of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 11th century.
182	A third pillar in the same place	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 9	Do.	Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Tirumanni vaḷara</i> etc. Records an endowment of land after its purchase from the <i>ūrār</i> of Perumpulipākkam in Dāmar-nēṇu, a sub-division of Dāmar-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam, for providing food-offerings with 6 <i>nāḷi</i> of rice during the three <i>sandhis</i> to god Tiruvagattīśvarattumādēvar in Perumpulipākkam, by

183	Śirukarumbūr.—Tripurāntakēśvara temple, loose stones lying outside the <i>prakāra</i> wall, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> stone.	Do.	Rājarājakēśarivarmaṇ Rājarāja(I)	Regnal year 28	Do.	Malaiyaṇ Kundavaiyār <i>alias</i> Śembiyanmahādēviyār, the senior queen of the king. The land was made taxfree by the <i>ūrār</i> .
184	Another <i>tripaṭṭa</i> stone	....	....	..... Tiruvōṇam, Sunday.	Do.	Fragmentary. Records an endowment (details lost) for food-offerings etc., to the image of goddess Umā-Paramēśvari, set up as a consort to god Ulōhaviṭṭala-dēvar.
185	Loose stones	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record an endowment for certain provisions for <i>hōm</i> and food-offerings to god. In characters of about the 12th century.
186	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record an endowment of land exempted from taxes by the <i>māśabhai</i> of Avaninārāyaṇa-chaturvēdi-maṇḍalam. In characters of about the 11th century.
187	Stone set up in the main street	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records a transaction by the <i>māśabhai</i> . Details are lost. In characters of the 14th century.
188	Another stone set up in the same place	Vijayanagara	Vira-Bokkapa-udaiyār	Nalla, Āḍi	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Kāviriṭṭakkam. In characters of the 11th century.
CHEYYAR TALUK						
189	Aṇupattūr.—Kailāsanātha temple, central shrine, north, south and west walls, <i>vari</i> .	Do.	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of land as tax-free <i>sarva-mānya-gara</i> in village Śirukarumbūr <i>alias</i> Muddana-danṇayakka.... in Kāviriṭṭakkam- <i>peru</i> , a sub-division of Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam in Jayankondaśōla-maṇḍalam probably by the Tonḍimaṇḍala-nāṭṭavar.
190	Do. <i>Tripaṭṭa</i>	Do.	Kampana-udaiyār	Śaka 1293, Virōdhikṛit.	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to record the assignment of income from taxes such as <i>śāḍ kēḍu mēi</i> , <i>śammāḍu m</i> , <i>kaṭṭōy m</i> etc., collected in respect of <i>tiruvil kē-kēḍi</i> by Uḍaiyar. In characters of about the 15th century.
191	Iruiyūr.—Ponniyamman temple, central shrine, east wall.	Chōla	Rājarāja I	....	Do.	Right end covered by earth. Records the grant of the rights of <i>āriy kēḍu nēni</i> and <i>m-tirai</i> as <i>kāṇiyāṭṭai</i> in the temple of Śrī-Kayilāśam uḍaiya-nāyinār at Aṇupattūr <i>alias</i> Śivapāśaśēhara-chaturvēdimāṇḍalam in Ariyūr-nēḍu in Venkuṇṇakkōṭṭam, a sub-division of [Jayāṇ]kondaśōla-maṇḍalam.
192	Vishnu temple in the village, central shrine, west wall, <i>vari</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a portion of the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷ pōla</i> etc.
193	Kāliyūr.—Śiva temple, west wall, central shrine, <i>jagati</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1513, Nandapa, Kannīśu.	Telugu	Damaged. Seems to mention Mārayya. In late characters.
194	Do. Door-jamba of entrance into the central shrine.	....	....	Regnal year 7	Tamil	Incomplete. Refers to a piece of land granted as <i>kudai-māṇibam</i> to Mallappa son of Ayaṇḍambākka-kilār Nalla Tambi by Timmayāṅār of Kūram.
					Do.	Do. Records gift of 4500 <i>k-ḷi</i> of land as <i>dēvadāna-iraiyili</i> to god Tiruvirattānam-udaiya-mahādēvar by the <i>ūrār</i> of Kāliyūr in Kāliyūr-nēḍu in Kāliyūr-kōṭṭam, a sub-division of Jayankondaśōla-maṇḍalam, and by Pañchanadi Śrī-Kittan (Śrī-Kiṣṇan), <i>alias</i> Kurukulattaraiyāṇ of Neduvāvil, a holder of <i>irivilam</i> in the village and also another gift of 500 <i>k-ḷi</i> of land to god Pañchanadivēṇa-śivaram-udaiya mahādēvar of Turaimugam. In characters of about the 11th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

44

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>					
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	CHEYYAR TALUK—<i>contd.</i>					
195	Kulattūr.—Dilapidated Siva temple, stones built into the <i>mahāmāṇḍapa</i> .	Chōla	Rājādhirāja II	Regnal year 5	Tamil	Records the sale of a house-site as <i>Chandēśvara-vilai</i> for four <i>paḷaṅkāṣu</i> to god Tiruvagattisvaram-udaiya mahādēvar by Tillaivāṇa-Āḷagiyadēvaṇ of Pullāli in Chirukulattūr in Ariyūr-nāḍu in Venkuṇṇak-kōṭṭam. Mādāli Echchilnambi alias Amuduvallavakkōṇ is also referred to.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 7	Do.	Records the sale of land, 350 <i>kūḷi</i> in extent, as <i>Chandēśvara-vilai</i> to the same deity by the same person mentioned in No. 195 above.
197	Do.	[Do.]	....	Regnal year 26	Do.	In fragments. Seems to record some gift for three twilight lamps of which two were contributed by Amuduvallavakkōṇ (see No. 195 above). In characters of the 12th century.
198	Do.	Do.	Rājendra I	....	Do.	In four fragments containing portions of the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumaṇṇi vaḷara</i> etc., and the portions pertaining to the boundaries, probably of a gift land.
199	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragment. Refers to a sale of land, 850 <i>kūḷi</i> in extent, as <i>Chandēśvara-vilai</i> . In characters of the 13th century.
200	Puliyarambākkam.—Tirumalai-Iśvara temple, central shrine, north wall.	....	....	.... Makara ba..., Mūlam....	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the <i>tiruvāmatṭavakkāṇi</i> (land), god [Tiruv]ōttūr-udaiya nāyāṇār, and taxes such as <i>kaikkōḷar-kadamai</i> and <i>vāṣuḷpaṇam</i> . In characters of the 16th century.
201	Śeṅgāḍu.—Arunavanēśvara temple, Akhilāṇḍēśvari shrine, stone built into the floor near the entrance.	....	....	Dhātu, Tai 3	Do.	Records the renovation of the shrine (Nāchchiyār kōvil) by Saṅgama-nāyakar, son of Koṇḍama-nāyakar of Pudukkottai. In modern characters.
202	Do.	....	....	...., Purattāsi 2	Do.	Records the institution of Friday-services and provision for garland, lamp and charity for the deity Nambikkai-nāchchiyār of Chēṅgāḍu by the <i>Nagarattār</i> of Maṇipākkam. Do.
203	Slab in a place called 'Sakkiliyan-kudisai' to the north of the village.	....	....	[Viśvāvasu, Purattāsi, Saturday, Mūlam]	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the deities Śeṅgāṭṭu udaiya mahādēvar and [Tiruchi]rambalam-udaiyār in connection with some grant. In characters of the 16th century.
204	Ādikēśavaperumāḷ temple in the same place, central shrine, south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record some charity of a person (name lost), son of Nambiyār Kishṇa-pillai. Do.
205	Tier in the same place	....	....	Durmukhi, Chittirai	Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. Mentions god Kāśi-Viśvanāthar. In late characters.

206	Tavaśi. —Dilapidated Siva temple, lower face of the lintel of the entrance to the <i>garbhagriha</i>.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the grant of gold. In characters of the 11th century.
207	Teṇ-Iluppai. —Resting stone on the way-side.	Pallava	Nripa-[tunga]	Regnal year 9	Do. . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to Sōmālimār residing in a part of Kachchipēḍu. In characters of the 9th century.
208	Stone set up at the backside of the image of Piḷḷaiyār.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Beginning lost. Seems to record the lease of land to Toṇḍaimāṇ Pa[rāi]yaṇ as <i>Kuḍinīṅgā-dēvadāṇam</i> . In late characters.
209	Same stone	Vijayanagara	Viśaiyarāyar	....	Do. . . .	Records that the village Iluppai in Attippaṇṇu was endowed as <i>sarvamāṇya</i> to god Mayilāradēvar at the palace-gate (<i>arai-maṇai-vāśal</i>) for <i>aṅgarāṅgabhōga</i> and food offerings. In characters of about the 15th century.
210	Another stone set up in front of the same image.	....	....	Īśvara, Arpaśi 23	Do. . . .	Mentions Dēvadāṇam-Iluppai. In late characters.
211	Ādikēśavaperumāḷ temple, central shrine, south wall.	....	....	Kali 4799, Pramādī-cha, Purattāśi.	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to the rule of a Rāyar.
212	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saumya, Purattāśi	Do. . . .	Records a benediction on the contributors to the work of construction of a temple. Refers to Tiruvēṅgaḍamudaliyār. In late characters.
213	Tiruppanāṅgāḍu. —Two sides of a slab set up in a field to the south of the village.	Vijayanagara	Vēṅkaṭa of Āṇaigondi	Chitrabhānu, Simha śu. 5, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records an order granting a garden (<i>tōḷḷam</i>) probably by the <i>ārār</i> of Tiruppanāṅgāḍu for the merit of Uttappa-nāyakkar, brother of Vēṅkaṭappa-nāyakkar, son of Chennappa-nāyakkar of Dāmal to god Paṇāṅgāḍa-tambirāṇār of Tiruppanāṅgāḍu for the sacred bath and worship on the fourth day festival and works of construction.
214	Toḷuppēḍu. —Stone set up on the northern bank of a tank to the south of the village.	....	....	Dundubhi, Āvaṇi 8, Sunday.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a charitable gift of <i>iluappai</i> grove on the banks of the tank by an individual. In late characters
215	Siva temple on a rock to the north of the village, central shrine, south wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the devotion of <i>tān-illār</i> Ariyanayinār. Do.
216	Vākkaḍai. —Siva temple, central shrine, south wall, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> and <i>jagati</i> .	Chōḷa	Rājendra II	Regnal year 4	Do. . . .	Commences with the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Irattapāḍi</i> <i>Ēḷorai-ilakkamum</i> , etc. Registers gift of land by purchase as <i>vēḍabhōgam</i> for teaching <i>T iliyavēḍam</i> in Nigariliśōlach-chaturvēḍimāṅgalam in Pāriyūr-nāḍu in Palkunṇak-kōṭṭam in Jayankōṇḍa ḷōḷa-maṇḍalam from the <i>sabhai</i> of the village by Satti Ariṇ-jiyappirattiyār, the mother of the Gaṅgar.
217	Vinṇamaṅgalam. —Siva temple, central shrine, west wall, base.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of land (irrigated by the lake of Vinṇamaṅgalam) by Che[n*]nama-nāyakkar. In late characters.
218	Piḷḷāri temple, right jamb of the entrance	[Vijayanagara]	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to contain a part of the <i>prāśasti</i> of the Vijayanagara rulers. In characters of about the 16th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

46

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>						
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i>						
WANDIWASH TALUK						
219	Kū-Śāttamaṅgalam.—Rock called 'Perumālpārai'.	Pallava	Nandivarman	Regnal year 14	Tamil	Records an endowment of 7 <i>kaḷaṅṅu</i> of gold by Āndai Ilaiyār Pavaṇandi of the village for feeding <i>tarasigol</i> , excluding the manager of the monastery, with rice, to be supplied at the rate of one <i>uḷakku</i> for each <i>kaḷaṅṅu</i> per day. The <i>ūrār</i> are stated to be the trustees of the endowment. There is an imprecation of incurring the sin of destroying Kāmakkōṭṭam. In characters of the 8th century.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 56	Do.	Records an endowment of 17 <i>kaḷaṅṅu</i> of gold to the <i>Pallī</i> of Pavaṇandiyār for the sake of Pāṇḍi Muppāvai, daughter of Jīṇḍiyār of Viḷukkam, probably for the early morning service. Do.
221	Do.	Do.	Kampavarman	Regnal year 6	Do.	Records that Mādēvi, wife of Kāḍakadiyariyār, renovated the temple, constructed the <i>mukha mandapa</i> , renovated the <i>pālī</i> and constructed a temple of Iyakki bhaṭāri, and gifted one big bell to the <i>pālī</i> .
222	Do.	....	Pārthivēndravarmaṇ	Regnal year 11	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Records a transaction to which the <i>ūrār</i> of Śāttamaṅgalam in Venkuṇṇa-nāḍu in Venkuṇṇa-kōṭṭam were a party. Refers to Ir muḍikōlamugavaṇ. In characters of the 10th century.
223	Do.	Chōla	Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I)	Regnal year 13	Do.	Records the sale of land endowed for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp, gifted by Baladēvapīḍāraṇ of the <i>Pallī</i> of Śāttamaṅgalam, a disciple of Ir-Nandidēvar, to the Ālvār of Vimala Śrī-Āriyatīrtha palli and exemption of taxes (thereon), by the <i>ūrār</i> of Śāttamaṅgalam in Venkuṇṇa-nāḍu in Venkuṇṇa-kōṭṭam.
224	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost and damaged. Seems to record an endowment of land made tax free for certain food offerings probably to the same deity mentioned in No. 223 above. In characters of about the 11th century.
225	Do.	Pallava	Nandivarman	Regnal year 56	Do.	Records an endowment of land probably for the maintenance of a lake by the <i>ūrār</i> of Śāttamaṅgalam and the <i>Ilamakkal</i> .
226	Rock to the north of the central shrine in the Jaina temple,	....	Pārthivēndravarmaṇ	Regnal year 5	Do.	Damaged. Records an endowment of land to provide for food offerings to god Vishṇu[kal] in Śāttamaṅgalam by the <i>ūrār</i> of the village.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT							
TIRUPPATTUR TALUK							
227	Pirāṇmalai.—Mangaināthasvāmi temple. Fragments built into the walls of the Viśvanāthasvāmi shrine.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarman	....	Do.	In two fragments. Contains part of the king's <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmaruviya tirumadandaigum</i> etc.	
228	Do.	....	Tribhuvanachakravarti	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a record registering the grant of tax free land. Mentions Tirunerkun[ram] in Kāṇa-nāḍu. In characters of the 13th century.	
229	Stone built into the steps leading to the central shrine.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II	....	Do.	Do. Contains part of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmalar tiruvum</i> etc. Refers to the seat <i>Maḷavarāyaṇ</i> .	
SALEM DISTRICT							
NAMAKKAL TALUK							
230	Maṇappalli.—Stone set up in front of the Perumāḷ temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the setting up of Maṇappalli <i>alias</i> Aṇadāna-dennāyak-karpuram in Vāḷavandi nāḍu as a <i>sarvamānya-agaram</i> , naming it as Vīra-samudram after its founder, Vīramarasa-ayyaṇ. In characters of the 14th century.	
231	Bhīmśvara temple, central shrine, <i>jagati</i> on the north and west sides.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvā[nacha]kravattigaḷ	Rājarāja	Regnal year 14+1	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to record an endowment of land (details lost) by purchase for 2500 <i>lāṣu</i> by Udaiyaṇ Kāt....yan of Nemili, a merchant of Śembiyaṇ-Araiḡūr <i>alias</i> Edirili-śōlapuram in Vaḍakarai for food-offerings on every Sunday to god Udaiyār Viṇisaram-udaiya-nāyaṇār, his consort (<i>tambirāḷḷiyār</i>), Viṇāyakaṇ-piḷḷaiyār, Kuṇṇam-eṇinda-piḷḷaiyār, Dekkaṇāmutti (Dakṣiṇāmūrti) and Vaḍugaṇ-piḷḷaiyār, in Maṇappalli <i>alias</i> śiṅgaḷāntakach-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> of Idaiyārruchchūḷal in Kilāṅga-nāḍu. In characters of the 12th century.
232	Arḍha-maṇḍapa, south wall, <i>jagati</i> and <i>tripaṭṭa</i> .	Do.	....	....	Regnal year 117	Do.	Do. Gives boundaries of some land. Mentions Maṇappalli <i>alias</i> śiṅgaḷāntaka-charu[ppēdimāṅgalam] and <i>peruṅkuri-māsavaḷ</i> (<i>mahā-sabhai</i>). Do.
233	Old Subrahmanya shrine, step-stone and <i>vari</i> stones built into the front side.	[Chōḷa]	....	....	Regnal year 27	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record details of land endowed as <i>meḷukkappuram</i> and refers to 150 <i>poṇ</i> probably weighed by <i>kāṣettāṅkal</i> . In characters of the 11th century.
234	Nāmakkal.—Rock surface between the Narasiṁhasvāmi and Lakṣmīnārāyaṇa shrines.	....	....	....	....	Sanskrit. Grantha	Reads : <i>Śrīdhara</i> . In characters of the 7th-8th centuries.
235	Do.	....	....	....	....	Tamil, Tamil mixed with Vatteḷuttu.	Reads : <i>Śi Tillaṇ</i> . Do.
236	Do.	....	....	....	....	Tamil, Vatteḷuttu	Reads : (1) ... <i>na ch cha a</i> (2) ... <i>ṇ Ki la</i> (3) In characters of about the 7th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i> SALEM DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> NAMAKKAL TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Nāmakkal—<i>concl'd.</i>					
237	Hero-stone kept in the premises of the Traveller's Bungalow.	....	....	....	Kannada	Refers to Kālappa, a <i>kurumba</i> , obviously the hero represented in the sculpture as fighting the tiger. In late characters.
238	Vallipuram.—Tāntōṇṇīśvara temple, tripaṭṭa of the <i>adhishthāna</i>.	....	....	[K]shaya, Chittirai 17	Tamil	Records a grant of one <i>podī</i> of millet (<i>kaṇbu</i>) and 4 <i>kuḷagam</i> of paddy <i>per annum</i> to Nambi Tiyaḡar, a <i>taḷḷāṇ</i> of Idaiyāru in Kīlaṅga-nāḍu by the <i>ūr</i> and <i>ūravar</i> of Vallipuram in Vāḷaṇḍi-nāḍu in recognition of his services (of construction) to the temple of god Tāntōṇṇīśvaramuḍaiyār. In characters of the 14th century.
239	Base of a slab bearing a sculpture of Jyēshthā.	....	....	....	Do.	Indistinct. Seems to refer to the deity. In characters of the 11th century.
	SALEM TALUK					
240	Bēḷūr.—Tāntōṇṇīśvara temple, stone set up near the Dakṣiṇāmūrti shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records endowments of gold and sheep for burning lamps in the temple. In characters of the 10th century.
241	Slab bearing a sculpture set up near the shrine of the goddess in the temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the devotion to god Gaṇapati by Erutta Tōṇḍiyāṇ Piramakannan and Satti Kamaladēvi. Mentions the <i>āṇḍār</i> of Vēḷiyūr. In characters of the 11th century.
242	Slab built into the flooring of the <i>prākāra</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of gold for a lamp. Do.
243	Slab kept in the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine, front side.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records a gift of gold for a lamp by Kalachcheṭṭi. Do.
244	Backside	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Ārāvamuda. Do.
245	Pedestal of the bronze-image of Sōmāskanda in the <i>mandapa</i>.	....	....	Saka 1550, Pramō-dūta, Simha ba. 3, Uttiram, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records that the pedestal called <i>simhāsanam</i> and <i>prabhāi</i> (aureole) were gifts of a person bearing the epithets <i>Munnār-Lōkaragaṇḍa</i> , <i>Vaṅginārāyaṇa</i> etc. Also records the devotion of Rāmappa-Nāyakkarayyaṇ. Bears the figure of a dagger pointed downwards.
246	Stone set up outside the temple	Chōḷa	Parakēśari, who took the head of Virapāṇḍya.	Regnal year 3	Do.	Records the <i>pū-vilai</i> (an undertaking) by Milāḍuḍaiyāṇ Akalaṇ-kaṇ Malaiyar-ādittan <i>alias</i> Sēmbiyan-Milāḍuḍaiyāṇ of Bbārggava-gōtra that he would collect <i>ūrālittirai</i> from the <i>ūrāḷigaḷ</i> of Tuṇivi-nāḍu at the rate of 4½ <i>kaḷaṇḷu</i> .

247	Stone found in Kōṭṭamēḍu . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Reads: <i>Śrī Dēvadattan</i> within a circle in the centre. In the outer concentric circle are written Grantha vowels from <i>a</i> to <i>au</i> , <i>aṁ</i> and <i>aḥ</i> preceded by <i>Namōstu</i> . In late characters.
248	Paḷattāḍaṇṇūr, hamlet of Chandrapillai-valaṣai.—Hero-stone lying in a field.	Kō-Vijaiya	Śēvaravarman	Regnal year 12+1	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records the death of a follower of Perumilavaraiyar when Koṅgavarmanaiyar attacked Nopkambūr. In characters of about the 8th-9th centuries.
249	Salem.—Śukavanēśvara temple, pillar adjoining the Maniyakarar's room.	Pāṇḍya	Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 26	Tamil	Records that the pillar was endowed by Bhāradvāji Aḷagaperumāl Irājamahēndranambi of Śēlam <i>alias</i> Irājāsrayachaturvēdimaḷgalam. See <i>III</i> , Vol. IV, No. 155.	
250	Another pillar nearby	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 2	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record some gift by an individual (details lost). In characters of about the 13th century.	
251	Mahāmaṇḍapa in front of the central shrine, slab built into the floor.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman	....	Do.	Records a gift of 5 <i>kaḷaṇṇu</i> of gold for a perpetual lamp to god Kijivannamuḍaiya-mahādēvar of Śēlam. In characters of about the 10th century.
252	Another stone . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Paramātma and Kuppulūri Nāchāramma. In late characters.
253	Right jamb at the entrance into the <i>ardhamāṇḍapa</i> .	Chōḷa	....	....	Tamil	Beginning lost. Records a gift of 10 <i>kaḷaṇṇu</i> , entrusted to the <i>savaiyār</i> (<i>sabhā</i>) of the village, for two (lamps) and another gift of 5 <i>kaḷaṇṇu</i> of gold for a lamp by the queen Olōkamādēviyār. In characters of about the 11th century.
254	Below the above	Do.	....	Regnal year 5	Do.	Records gifts of 5 <i>kaḷaṇṇu</i> of gold for a perpetual lamp to god Kijivannadēvar by Dēviyār Mūri-Amudiṇār for the merit of Vāṭchēndan Ekaviraṇ, and a lamp each for the merit of herself and Ekaviraṇ-Kōlakappāvai. Do. Published in <i>III</i> , Vol. IV, No. 140.
255	Left jamb	Do.	Parakēsarivarman	Do.	Do.	Records a gift of 5 <i>kaḷaṇṇu</i> of gold for a perpetual lamp to god Kijivanna-kōvilperumānadigal of Śēlam, entrusted to the care of the <i>sabhāiyār</i> of Śēlam <i>alias</i> Rājāsrayachaturvēdimaḷgalam by Malaiyamāperundēvi Ekaviraṇ-Ammaśaṅgādi, queen of Virāśōḷa-Milāḍudaiyāṇ Nānāttāṇ-Siddavaḍavaṇ. Do.	
256	Stone built into the back wall of the office in the same temple.	....	....	Durmukhi, Pushya 22	Telugu	Records the gift of land to Nama[ś]ivāya Jamgā of the Śukravāra-maṭha by Lakṣmappa-nāyanivāru. In late characters.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT							
CUDDALORE TALUK							
257	Bhadrakkōṭṭai.—Stone in a field in the village.	....	....	Śaka 1560, Pārthiva, Aṇṇāsi 25.	Tamil	Records the grant of the village Bhadrakkōṭṭai to god Chidambareśvarar for the service before dawn by Vaiyappa Kriṣṇappa Koṇḍamanāyaka.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>						
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>						
GINGEE TALUK						
258	Agalūr.—Rock in Vaḍakkuttōṭṭam, east face.	Pallava	Nandivikramavarman	Regnal year 50	Tamil	Records the construction of a sluice by Kampaiyanār (see No. 259 below) and the endowment by him of one <i>kāḍi</i> per <i>patti</i> of the lands irrigated by the lake for its maintenance and 3 <i>nāḍi</i> per <i>patti</i> by the <i>ūrār</i> to the Bhatārar. In characters of about the 8th century.
259	Same rock, south face	Do.	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Kampaiyanār after the destruction of Tonḍūr by the orders of Śrī-Viśaiyātittiyaṇ. Do. See No. 258 above.
260	Rock near the lake in the palmyra grove	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the well was the gift of Perumāḷ-Ādichchadēvan of Nallālam. In characters of the 11th century.
261	Rock near the Jaina temple in the same village.	....	....	Saka 14., Śrīmukha, Tulā.	Do.	Incomplete. In verse. Seems to refer to a Perumāḷ temple.
262	Mēlaichchēri.—Pillar in the rock-cut cave. Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey, Southern Region, Madras.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads ; Ya[śa]ppaya. In characters of about the 16th century.
TINDIVANAM TALUK						
263	Ātippikkam.—Rock near the Kōḍan-ḍarāmasvāmi temple.	Vijayanagara	Dēvarāya	Saka... (indu...),	Sanskrit, Grantha	Damaged and incomplete. Contains a <i>prāśasti</i> of the king. Seems to record a grant to a brāhmaṇa of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and the Āpastamba-sūtra who is well versed in <i>Vēdas</i> , <i>Śāstras</i> etc. In characters of the 15th century.
TANJAVUR DISTRICT						
NANNILAM TALUK						
264	Tiruvīlīmīlalai.—Vīlīnāthasvāmi temple. Verandah in the first <i>prākāra</i> , pillar on the north side.	....	....	....	Tamil	Records the name Pāgai Kāmākshi-bhaṭṭan Tirāvīṇaṭtittāṇ. In late characters.
265	Uḍaiyārkōyil.—Karavand Isvara temple, central shrine, south wall.	....	Tribhuvana-chakravartiga].ja....	Regnal year [7], Karkāṭaka śu. 5, Hasta, Sunday.	Do.	Records a gift of land, made cultivable and yielding 360 <i>kalam</i> of paddy, for the sacred-bath, food-offerings and procession of god Uḍaiyār-Tirukkīlā-vuḍaiya-nāyanār of Śrīpūdi <i>alias</i> Rājanārāyanach-charuppēdimargalam a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Virasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Nittavinōḍa-vaḷanāḍu, on the day of his natal star Rēvati by <i>mahāprādhāni</i> Maṇḍalika-Yamarā-ṣaṇ Umaiyyppilai <i>alias</i> Tillaikkūṭṭa-danḍanāyakkar of Araśūr, son of Kampana-[deṇṇāyakkar]. In characters of the 12th century.

266	<i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , west wall	Pāṇḍya	Emmaṇḍalamuṇ-koṇḍaruliya Sri-Kulaśekhara.	Regnal year 38, Mithuṇa śu. 9, Śōḍi (Svāti), Tues- day = 1306 A. D., June 21.	Do.	Begins with the expression <i>Mokūṭikkumēl</i> (<i>meykkūṭikkumēl</i>). Records an order of the <i>Kūṭṭapperumakkaḷ</i> attending to the <i>grāma-kēriyam</i> of Rājamahēndraṇ Tyāgasamudrach-chatur-vēdimāṅgalam in Kāṇḍāra-nāḍu in Nittavinōḍa-vaḷanāḍu, from the month of Mithuṇa, to the <i>tānattār</i> of the temple of god Tirukkiḷā-udaiyanāyaṇār in Virasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, granting 2 <i>mā</i> of land as <i>ūrkkī-īṇaiyil</i> for food-offerings to the god.
267	North wall, <i>paṭṭikā</i> in the same place	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga II	Regnal year 7, 435th day, Śimha śu. 11, Pūrāḍam, Saturday = 1140 A. D., August 24.	Do.	Beginning built in and incomplete. Contains a portion of the <i>praśasti pūmēvu tirumagaḷ poṇṇārvu pūvara</i> , etc. Records a transaction probably of the <i>sabhai</i> of Tiyaḡasamudrach-charuppēdimāṅgalam a <i>brahmaḍēya</i> in Kāṇḍāra-nāḍu in Nittavinōḍa-vaḷanāḍu remitting taxes (on lands belonging) to the temple of god Tirukkiḷā-udaiyār of Śipūdi <i>alias</i> Rāja-nārayaṇach-charuppēdimāṅgalam in Virasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
268	North wall	Do.	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land for a <i>sandhi</i> by a native of Marugaḷūr. Refers to some <i>mūṇṇaiṭṭu</i> lands of the temple enjoyed by some of the <i>tānattār</i> upto the 24th year of Periyadēvar Rājarāja, to the <i>Kannadi-yakkāḷom</i> and to the order of Pillai Viragaṅgar. In characters of the 12th century.
TANJAVUR TALUK						
269	Kōvilāḍi —Divyajñānēśvara temple, central shrine, south wall, <i>paṭṭikā</i> and <i>tripaiṭṭa</i> .	Chōḷa	Rājakesarivarman.	Regnal year 4	Do.	Damaged and middle portion built in. Seems to record a gift of land by purchase. Also refers to the construction of the <i>Śrī-vimāna</i> of the temple of [Tiruppurattu]raiyum perumāṇaḍigaḷ by [Śiṇṇ]dāvūr-udaiyāṇ. Other details are lost. In characters of the 11th century.
270	<i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , door-jamb, northern side.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the <i>tiruvāḷol</i> is the gift of Miṇavan Śēṇai-mikāman. In characters of about the 13th century.
271	Fragments built into the door and the walls in the same place.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja	Regnal year 31	Do.	Stones missing. Seems to record a sale of land, probably for 12,000 <i>kāṣu</i> , by two individuals to the temple of god [Tiruppu]rattuṇaiyār. Do.
272	Outer entrance of the same temple. Fragment built into the step.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains part of a verse exhorting the mind perhaps to pray to the god at Purattuṇai. In characters of about the 15th century.
273	Raṅganāthasvāmi temple in the same village, central shrine, south wall, <i>jagati</i> .	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1443, Vṛisha, Karkātaka śu. 12, Svāti, Monday, probably = 1521 A. D., July 15. (The <i>nakṣatra</i> was, however, Jyēshṭhā).	Do.	Records the order of <i>Vāsaḷ</i> Malayappa-nāyakaḥ.... Timmapa-nāyaka declaring as <i>sarvamānya</i> 2 <i>vēḷi</i> of wet land in Pokkaraṣanpēṭṭai in Valla-nāḍu granted to the <i>Sēnāpati-bhaṇḍāra</i> of the temple of Tiruppēr-nagaram by Taiyyalār-pillai.
274	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine, <i>vari</i>	Do.	Sadāśiva	Śaka 1491, Śukla, Dhanus ba. 6, Hasta, Saṅkra- maṇa, Thursday = 1569 A. D., December 29.	Do.	Unfinished and damaged. Refers to some Nāyakās of Vēppambattu of the Chaturtha-gōṭra, to a <i>grāmaśāsana</i> and to <i>Aḷiya</i> Rāmayadēva-mahārāja.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

52

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i> TANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> TANJAVUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>						
275	Nāgatti.—Aiyapār temple in Rājā-mēḍu, central shrine, lintel, inside face and bottom.	[Vijayanagara]	....	....	Telugu . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of the village Mēle-Ārkāḍu in Tanjāvuri-sima, which was granted to him as <i>amara-nāyaṅ-kara</i> by Śrī-Rāṅga Viramahārāya, probably by China-Chevappanāyaka, son of Timmappanāyaka of the Chaturthā-gōtra, to Tiruvēṅgaḷa-nāthayya of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Āśva-lāyana-sūtra, and Rik-śākhā, son of Tālapāka Appanāgar on the occasion of <i>āśrā[ya]nōḍipāda-puṇyakāla</i> . In characters of the 16th century.
276	Tanjāvūr.—Bṛihadīśvara temple, <i>ardhamandapa</i> , pilaster on the left near the southern entrance.	....	....	....	Tamil . . .	Contains a verse in praise of Apantakumārāṇ of Nāgaivalam-padi (Nāgappattinam). In late characters.
277	Do. Pilaster on the right in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Another verse in praise of the same person, as in No. 276 above, who is called a Kāṅgaiyaṇ. Do.
278	Tiruvēdikūḍi.—Vēdapurīśvara temple, central shrine, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> , south side, western end.	Chōḷa . .	Madiraiḱoṇḍaparakēsarivarmaṇ . .	Regnal year [2.] .	Sanskrit, Grantha; Tamil.	Right end built in. The Sanskrit portion in the beginning of the record states that the headman of Sukagrāma made a gift of a lamp to god Śiva of Śrīvēdikūḍi. The Tamil portion contains the names of some shepherds.
279	<i>Tripaṭṭa</i> and <i>jagati</i> on the west wall . .	Do. . .	Rājakēsarivarmaṇ . . . .	....	Tamil . . .	Records the details of weight of gold fillets and utensils that were gifted by queen Vāṇavaṇ-mādēviyār. In characters of the 9th-10th centuries.
280	Below the above	Do. . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 26 .	Do. . .	Records the details of weight of some utensils gifted to the temple by the same queen as in No. 279 above. Do.
281	<i>Tripaṭṭa</i> on the west and south bases . .	Do. . .	....	....	Do. . .	Beginning lost. Records an inventory of ornaments and vessels, obviously gifted to the temple, by the queen Vāṇavaṇ-mādēvi[yār] and others. Mentions Chinese mirror with gold inlay work. Do.
282	<i>Jagati</i> in the north base	Do. . .	Rājakēsarivarmaṇ	Regnal year 27 .	Do. . .	Records the gift of swords to god Tirukkārṇāḷi-mahādēvar of Parakēsaripuram by a merchant of the place. Do.
283	<i>Ardhamandapa</i> , north wall	Do. . .	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions Tiruvēdikūḍi, Vāṇavaṇmādēvi and Nakkaṇ Vikkiramakē[sari]. Do.
TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT KARUR TALUK						
284	Puliyūr.—Vyāghrapurīśvara temple, <i>ardhamandapa</i> , south side, <i>jagati</i> .	Do. . .	Tribhuvanavīra (i.e., Kālōttuṅga III) .	Regnal year 37 .	Do. . .	Records that the epigraph was got engraved by Chēḍirāyar after surveying his lands in Puliyūr in Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu in

							Sōlakēraḷa-maṇḍalam. It is stated that the survey was made with a linear measure (<i>kōl</i>), 12 <i>adī</i> and 1 <i>vīlakkāḍi</i> long, and that the land so measured will be reckoned at the rate of one <i>mā</i> equivalent to 500 <i>kuḷi</i> for the purpose of <i>kadamai</i> . There are two plus marks flanking the inscription, and under the right hand side mark are three lines of writing stating that this is the measurement of the <i>kōl</i> .
285	<i>Tripaṭṭa</i> in the north side . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of certain vessels (specified) and the door-frame of the <i>agramaṇḍapa</i> together with the first step, to the temple of god Adaṇṇaṇṇiśvaram-uḍaiyār in Puliyūr by Kuṇṇikkum-perumāl, son of Mattiyāṇ, a merchant of the place. In characters of the 13th century.
286	Same wall . . . . .	....	Vālaiyadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1458, Durmukha, Āvaṇi....	Do.	Stones missing and disarranged. The chief styles himself as <i>Kāvērivallabha</i> . Seems to record a gift of land by one Rāmachandra-dēva-mahārāja, son of Vīra-singamaṇṇi, probably in favour of some god (?) for raising flower-gardens and coconut trees at Puliyūr in Taṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu.
287	Stones built into the walls of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> and in the <i>Nandi-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Stones missing. Seems to record the gift of 14 <i>koḷaṇṇu</i> of gold in respect of which an undertaking to provide for some services, including probably recitation of Rīg-vēda, etc., to the god on the days of Uttirāḍam and Tiru-ṇam in the month of Vṛishabha, was given by the <i>sapariśiṣṭadānāp-perumakkal</i> of a Chaturvēdimāṇḍalam (name lost). In characters of about the 11th century.
KULATTUR TALUK							
288	Kiraṇūr.—Uttamanātha temple, <i>arāhamāṇḍapa</i> , north wall.	Muttaraiyar	Kō-ṇāṇḍi-muttaraiyar	Regnal year 13	Tamil	Records a gift of land by the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of the village for conducting festival to god Uttamaḍāni-Isvarattup-perumāṇḍigal of Kiraṇūr. In characters of the 9th-10th centuries. Cf. <i>Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkottai State</i> , No. 237.	
289	First <i>prākāra</i> , east wall (outside), right of entrance.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvanachakravattigaḷ <i>Kuḷōttuṅga</i> III.	Regnal year 24	Do.	Records an undertaking by the <i>ārār</i> of Kiraṇūr in Vadaśiruvāyī-nāḍu in Jayaśingakulakāla-vaḷaṇṇāḍu whereby they agree to refrain from damaging tanks, trees and wells in the <i>paṇṇukkāl</i> held by them in the event of a strife among themselves. Defaulters were required to endow specified extents of lands to the temple of god Uttamaḍāniśvaram-uḍaiyār of Kiraṇūr. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 156.	
290	First <i>prākāra</i> , left of entrance, inside	Do.	Kuḷōttuṅga	Regnal year 8	Do.	Records the royal grant of Vāluvaṇḍalam with the <i>kudikkāḍu</i> in Olipparru in Vadaśiruvāyīl-nāḍu in Jayaśingakulakāla-vaḷaṇṇāḍu as tax-free <i>dēvadāna</i> for food offerings, festival expenses and worship to god Uḍaiyār Uttamaḍāniśvaram-uḍaiyār of Kiraṇūr for the welfare of the king. The order is stated to have been issued on the 258th day in the 8th regnal year. In characters of the 12th century. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 145.	
291	South wall (inside) in the same place	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarman Vira-pāṇḍya	Regnal year 10	Do.	Unfinished. Seems to record an undertaking given by the servants of the temple including the <i>Kaikkōḷar</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.	

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>						
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
KULATTUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i>						
292	Koḍumbālūr.—Muchukundēśvara temple, central shrine, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> on the northern side.	Chōla . . .	Parakēsarivarmaṇ . . .	Regnal year 14 .	Tamil . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the assignment of rights of worship to two Sivabrāhmanas of Tirup-Pūdiś-varam and Tiru-Aintālī at the temple probably at the instance of Mayimālaiya-irukkuvēlar. In characters of the 10th century.
293	Arahamaṇḍapa, west side, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> . . .	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the grant of . . vāyamaṅgalam in Ollaiyūr-kūṅṅam in Iraṭṭapādikondaśōla-vaṇaṇāḍu by Mayimālai-irukkuvēl as tax-free <i>devadāna</i> to god Tirumudukuṅṅam-udaiyār in Koḍumbālūr for a service in mid-day. The <i>paṇmāhēśvarar</i> were required to supply rice, ghee and curd. In characters of the 11th century.
294	South side, <i>paṭṭikā</i>	Do. . . .	.... kēsarivarmaṇ [Kulōttuṅgaśōla .	Regnal year 6 .	Do	Fragmentary. Records the construction of Koḍumbai-ālaya-kōyil, the renovation of the Uḍaiyār-Tirumuḷḍukunṅam and the setting up of the images of Dakṣiṇāmūrti, Tirumāl (Viṣṇu), Ayaṇ (Brahmā) and two <i>dvārapālas</i> . Do. Cf. <i>Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkottai State</i> , No. 144.
295	Mandapa in front of the central shrine, pillar.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the pillar was caused to be made by Paṅgan Sāmantan <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgaśōla-kōṅganāyaṇ <i>alias</i> Ma.-Amalan Śēpaṇ Uḍaiyān. In characters of about the 13th century. Same as <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1907, No. 137.
296	Nārttāmalai.—Rock to the north of the Vijayālayachōḷīśvara temple.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Māṇavarmaṇ <i>alias</i> Tribhuvanacha-kravarttiṅga] Śōpāḍuvaṇaṅgiaruliya Sundarapāṇḍya.	Regnal year 11+1, Chittirai 6.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a decision by the <i>ūrār</i> of Teliṅga-kulakālapuram <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅgaśōlapaṭṭaṇam in Iraṭṭapādikondaśōla-vaṇaṇāḍu that, since the funds in the treasury of the temple of the god Viśaiyālayachōḷī-ēvaram-udaiyār in the same village were not sufficient to meet the expenses to conduct festivals, the inhabitants of certain villages (names specified) shall arrange to conduct the festival for ten days in the month of Tiruvaikāśi. Published in <i>Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkottai State</i> , No. 282.
297	Subsidiary shrine behind the central shrine, side of the step.	....	....	....	Sanskrit influenced by Tamil, Grantha and Tamil.	Do. Reads: <i>Śrī...ka.yāṇ</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
298	Paiyilīśvaram (cave) temple, stone built into the platform.	....	....	....	Do.	Defaced. Mentions Śrī Namichandiraṅ. Do.
KULITTALAI TALUK						
299	Śaṅkaramalaippaṭṭi, hamlet of Chittalavāy.—Hill called Śaṅkaramalai,	....	Kōṇērinmaikondāṇ	Regnal year 9+[1]	Tamil	Damaged. Records the gift, probably by the king, of the village Maṇ.[rai] <i>alias</i> Virapāṇḍiyanallūr free of taxes for

	natural shelter on the southern side, rock-bed.						various services in the temple of Śaṅkaramalaiuḍaiya-nayinār. In characters of about the 13th century.
	MUSIRI TALUK						
300	Musiri.—Chandramaulisvara temple, fragments built into the walls.	Chōla	Rājendra I . . . . .	....	Tamil	Contain three inscriptions of which only portions of the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirumanṇivaḷara</i> , etc., are preserved.
301	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	In six fragments. Seems to record the transaction of the <i>peruṇ-gurisaḥaiyār</i> of Miḷalai Vikramasimha-chaturvēdimangalam in respect of the sale of some lands to the temple by two individuals. Mentions <i>anrādunar-kāsu</i> stated to have been received from Ādi-Chaṇḍēsvarar and <i>mālikaik-kōl</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
302	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	In two fragments. Seems to enumerate gifts made by various individuals at different times, including Śivadenmaṣilaṇ Paramānma...., a servant of the king (<i>uḍaiyār</i>), to the temple. Do.
303	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record an endowment of 180 <i>kāsu</i> yielding interest of 45 <i>kāsu</i> at the rate of 25 per cent per <i>kāsu</i> per annum. Do.
304	Mahāmaṇḍapa, tripattā . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 15[9]4, Paritāpi, Vṛischi[ka], śu. 12,....	Do.	Portions lost. Records the reconstruction of the <i>garbha-griha</i> , <i>arḥamaṇḍapa</i> , <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , <i>śikhara</i> and the setting up of the <i>parivāradēvatāi</i> in the temple of god Chōḷisuramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār, for the merit of Chinnak-Kāmākshi.
305	Vellūr.—Tirukkāmīsvara temple, <i>gōpura</i> on the east, <i>adhishthāna</i> , tripattā, right of entrance.	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachchak[ravarttiga]..... pāṇḍya	Regnal year [2]4	Do.	Damaged. Records a royal grant of land to provide for feeding 63 <i>tapāsyar</i> in the Śeyattuvāttānmaṭham in the <i>tirumaḍai-viḷagam</i> of the temple of the god Uḍaiyār Tirukkāmīsuramuḍaiya-nāyaṇār in....Kōḍaṇḍarāmapuram. In characters of the 15th century.	
306	Stone pillar built in as support to the platform near the well.	Chōla	Kulōttunga	Regnal year 19	Do.	Records that the stairs (<i>sōpānam</i>) was caused to be made by Daivarkuḍiūḍaiyān Śōḍi(Jyōti)-Umaiylālvān, a merchant of Vellūr alias Kōḍaṇḍarāmapuram. In characters of the 12th century.	
307	Mahāmaṇḍapa, <i>adhishthāna</i> , tripattā on the west and south.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśekhara	Regnal year [32]	Do.	Damaged in parts. Seems to record a royal grant of land as <i>tirunāmatṭukkāni</i> , made tax-free, to provide for worship and other services probably on the day of Rēvatī, the king's natal star, to the deity in Vellūr alias Kōḍaṇḍarāmapuram. In characters of about the 14th century.	
308	Maṇḍapa in front of the central shrine, stone built into the platform.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of land for a lamp. In characters of the 11th century.
309	Central shrine, north and west walls, <i>adhishthāna</i> , tripattā and jagati.	Chōla	Tribhuvanachchakravattiga] Rājārāja	Regnal year [3]	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of income from commission (<i>taragu</i>) on merchandise, excepting for salt, which has been assigned to the deities Kōḍaṇḍarāmaṇṇagar-emberumān, and Uḍaiyār Tirukkāmī[śvaramu]ḍaiya-nāyaṇār by the <i>nagarattār</i> of Kōḍaṇḍarāmapuram. In characters of the 13th century.	

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—*contd.*

56

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>concl'd.</i> TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT —<i>concl'd.</i> MUSIRI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Vellūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
310	West wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record a sale of <i>kālchey</i> by the <i>ūrar</i> . In characters of the 11th century.
311	Lakshmi shrine in the same temple, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> .	Hoysala	Sārvabūmachohakravartiga! Rāmanātha.	Virā-	Regnal year 7	Do. Records the order (<i>niyōgam</i>) of the <i>Nagarattār</i> and <i>Kōmuvravar</i> of Kōṇḍarāmapuram fixing the levy of 7 <i>kāṣu</i> per month per loom, 20 <i>kāṣu</i> per annum as <i>viṇiyōgam</i> and one <i>uḷakku</i> of oil per month per house for a lamp as <i>kuḍaikkūli</i> by the residents settled in the big <i>tirumadaivilāgam</i> of the temple.
	TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI TALUK					
312	Kumāravayalūr.—Agnīśvara temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, walls.	....	....	Regnal year 11	Do.	In fragments. Two of them seem to record a gift of land by purchase, by the wife ofyāṇ Poduvaṇ. Another refers to Chēṇḍaṇ-Vayalūr. In characters of the 11th century.
313	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. One of the two fragments records a gift of land for food and other offerings and to maintain three <i>sandhi</i> lamps during the <i>tiruppallī-ēḷichchi</i> service in the temple probably by [Tiruchchi*]rāmbalamuḍaiyāṇ. Another refers to a gift of gold probably to secure land for the temple. Do.
314	Uyyakkondān-Tirumalai.—Ujjīvanātha temple, second <i>prākāra</i> , north wall.	Chōla	Kulōttunga II	Regnal year 9+1	Do.	Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūmēvivalar</i> , etc. Records the endowment of land as <i>ūrkūl-iṇaiyili</i> to the god Viḷumiya-dēvar of Tirukkarkuḍi by the <i>Peruṅguri-mahāsabhai</i> of Rājās- <i>raya-chaturvēdimangalam</i> in Uṇaiyūr-kūrṇam in Tenkarai Kēralāntaka-vaḷanāḍu. The above land is said to have been gifted by Śrutimān Jananāthaṇ Mūvāyirattoruvaṇ alias Tiruchchirāmbalappoṅkōyil Adiravāḍavallār of Uṇrattūr in Uṇrattūr-nāḍu in Vaḍakarai Bhuvanamuḷududai-vaḷanāḍu to provide for oil for lamp, food offerings and <i>viṇiyōgam</i> on days when the deity is taken to the hill (<i>tirumalai</i>) and on <i>adiyārgal-tirunāl</i> after the <i>ūrti</i> day in the festival in the month of Tiru-Vaikāśi.
315	South wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Do.	Rājendra I	Regnal year 1[6]	Do.	Partly built in and highly damaged. Commences with the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirumaṇṇivalara</i> , etc. Seems to record a gift (details lost) perhaps by Śāttan Irāmadēvi, an [<i>aṇṇukki</i>] for providing for the expenses of food offerings to the god Viḷumiya-dēvar of Tirukkarkuḍi. A gift of cows is also referred to.

316	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year [.]	Do.	Do. Engraved above No. 315 above. Seems to record the creation of an endowment probably of 15 [<i>kañju</i> ?] by the headman (name lost) of Tiruppēṭūr in Marugal-nāḍu in Kṣatriya-sikhāmaṇi-vaṇaḍu to provide for certain food offerings to the god of the temple, on some specified days including those of <i>saṅkrānti</i> , excluding the two <i>āyanas</i> and the two <i>vishus</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
TIRUMAYYAM TAIJUK						
317	Kīlattānaiyam.—Uttamadānīśvara temple, central shrine, north wall, <i>tripaṭṭa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a gift of land demarcated by the circumambulation of a female elephant by the <i>ūrār</i> of Kīlattānaiyam in Ollaiyūr-kūṭṭam for mid-day worship and other services to god Paramēśvara of Uttamadānīśvaram, Do.
318	Ardhamandapa, north side, <i>tripaṭṭa</i>	Chōḷa	Rājakēsarivarman . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of land to Vādūḷi Mādēvaṇ Achchapiḍāraṇ by Uḍaiyār Rājārāja-ṭṭaṅgōvēḷār. Do.
319	Mahāmāṇḍapa, south wall, above the lattice window.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this <i>tiruchchālakam</i> is the gift of Periyāṇ-ṇivūraṇ. Do.
UTTAR PRADESH						
TEHRI GARHWAL DISTRICT						
DEOPRAYAG TAHSIL						
320	Paṭṭhā.—Slab lying outside the temple of the Buddha.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Left half badly worn out. Contains references to Ādivarman, Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Kalyāṇavarman, Āḍityavardhana, and his <i>dauhitra</i> Karkaravardhana and records the construction of a temple for the Sun-god. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
321	Broken slab lying in two pieces in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and worn out. Contains references to the same ruler Kalyāṇavarman and to Āḍityavardhana. Do.
UNNAO DISTRICT						
322	Bighāpur.—Coin in the possession of Dr. J.P. Shukla. From the original coin and its photograph.	....	....	Vikrama [1]125	Nāgarī	Copper, round. S. 1.2 cm. Obverse : In the centre of a circle, <i>triśūla</i> with a floral design on either side. Above this, the legend : [<i>o vā o</i>]; below: [1]125. Reverse : Between two parallel lines, three symbols. The middle one seems to be a coiled serpent. On one side of it is the figure of a Śiva-linga with a serpent; on the other side the symbol is damaged.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1968-69—concl'd.

58

Sl. No.	Place of Find of Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd. UTTARKASHI DISTRICT UTTARKASHI TAHSIL					
323	Uttarkāśī.—On the decagonal brass stem of the trident set up in front of the Viśvanātha temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	States that the king (<i>kshitiṣa</i>) Gaṇeśvara had caused to be constructed a temple for Śiva and that he subsequently passed away. Also states that Gaṇeśvara's son Guha set up a <i>śakti</i> (probably the trident on which the inscription is engraved) in front of that temple. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
324	Below the above	....	....	....	....	A line in shell characters.
325	Below the above	....	....	....	....	Another line in shell characters.
326	Slab fixed into the outer wall of the same temple.	Sāha of Gaḍhavaḷa	Sudarśana-Sāha	Vikrama(?) 1123 (<i>Svāhēśēdvaṁkabhū-yug</i>) (wrong for 1823 ?), Śarad, Maka (?), śu. Bhūtēśatithi (11).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the ruler and records the construction (of the temple) of Viśveśvara by Śrīdēvi, the queen of the ruler. The record was composed by Haridatta-guru.
327	Slab fixed into the outer wall of the <i>sanctum sanctorum</i> of the Paraśurāma temple.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1819 (<i>Nāṁd-āṁka-dantā-vala-bhū</i>), Phāl-guṇa (<i>Arjuna</i>) śu. (<i>Arjuna</i>).... (<i>Kṣmādhara-jā-tithi</i>).	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the king and records that the construction of the temple of Jāmadagnya-Vishnu was commenced by his minister Dharmadatta and that, after his death and on the date given, it was completed by his wife and children. The record was composed by Haridatta-kavi, younger brother of Vishnu-datta.
328	Copper-plate covering of the outer door of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama Vikrama 1747.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. The name Parasurāma (Paraśurāma) occurs in lines 1 and 2.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BENGAL, WEST						
CALCUTTA DISTRICT						
2591	Calcutta.—Upper part of the proper left side of a stone slab in the Indian Museum. Findspot: Gadhwa, Karchhana Tahsil, Allahabad District, U. P.	Gupta . . .	Chandragupta II (?) . . .	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī Late	Fragmentary. Records a gift of ten <i>dīnāras</i> as a contribution to the perpetual maintenance of a <i>sattra</i> (i.e. alms-house). Mentions Mātridāsa in line 4. Details are lost. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 37 ff. and plate iv B.
2592	Below the above. Findspot: Do.	Do. . . .	Chandragupta II	Gupta 88 . . .	Do.	Do. Records a gift similar to the one contained in No. 2591 above by a lady. Mentions Pāṭaliputra. Details are lost. Ibid., p. 38 ff. and plate iv B.
2593	Lower part of the same side of the same stone. Findspot: Do.	Do. . . .	Kumāragupta . . . .	..., di. 10 . . .	Do.	Do. Seems to record two gifts of money, one of ten <i>dīnāras</i> and the other of an uncertain amount, as a contribution to the perpetual maintenance of a <i>sattra</i> . Ibid., pp. 39 ff. and plate iv C.
GUJARAT						
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
PATAN TAHSIL						
2594	Dāvād—Hero-stone near the Ankōlmātā step-well.	....	....	Vikrama 1305, Agahana (Agrahāyana) ba. 11, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . .	States that Bhūnāka, son of Jagasiha of Dayāvada (i.e. Dāvād) in the <i>maṇḍala</i> belonging to <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇa śrī-Lūpadhavaladēva</i> was killed in a fight with Rā' Virā.
2595	Khēd Chandranī.—Slab in a step-well.	....	....	Vikrama 1474, Māgha ba. 6, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Seems to record [the construction] of the step-well by a lady named Maṇpuri, the wife of a certain Malryāka.
2596	Another inscription probably in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1480, Bhādrapada ba. 13, Thursday = 1423 A.D., September 2.	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear.
2597	Vaḍali.—Śāntinātha Jain temple. Pedestal of the image of Śāntinātha.	....	....	Vikrama 1275, Vaiśākha śu. 4, Friday=1219 A.D., April 19.	Do.	Gives a list of Jain teachers like Vardhamāna-sūri, Hēma-sūri, Kamalaprabha-sūri etc. Records the making of the image of Śāntinātha by a certain person (name not clear) along with the <i>Saṅgha</i> , desirous of emancipation and the consecration of the image by Sōma-sūri.

* Continued from Appendix C of *A.R.Ep.*, 1967-68.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
CHAMBA DISTRICT						
CHAMBA TAHSIL						
2598	Brahmōr.—A boulder at the side of a rivulet named Brahmāṇī Dēvi, 1½ miles from the village.	....	....	....	Tibetan . . .	Reads: <i>Khgyun-pō-jō-nu'-phags-ba[s]</i> meaning "the august younger prince of the Garuḍa Lords". In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Antiquities of Chamba State</i> , Vol. I, pp. 252 ff. and plate.
2599	Bracket in the Maṇimahēś temple	....	....	....	Local dialect, Tākari	Seems to state that this is the portion of Shāḍhō. In late characters.
2600	Chambā.—Lakshmi Nārāyaṇa temple. Southern wall, niche with two small stone pillars, pillar on the right side.	....	....	Sāstra 55	Local dialect, Dēvāśēsha	Records that the shrine was built by <i>Pandita Durūgu</i> and the barber Gyānā. In characters of about the 16th century. Published in <i>Antiquities of Chamba State</i> , Vol. II, pp. 169 ff. and plate.
2601	Eastern wall of a <i>chabutrā</i> on the left side of the road leading to Bhadravāh, near the Dak Bungalow.	....	....	Vikrama 1717, Śaka 1582, Sāstra 36, Vaiśākha bā. 13, Wednesday, Mēsha-samkrānti = 1660 A.D., March 28.	Sanskrit, Tākari	Records the planting of a <i>pīpal</i> tree and the erection of a stone platform around it as a resting abode during the summer season by a certain Sundaradāsa son of Virādāsa who was the son of Bhagirathadāsa of Garga-gōtra. Ibid., pp. 170 ff. and plate.
2602	Vajrēśvarī temple; one of the two pillars in front of the entrance.	....	....	Sāstra 92, Āshāḍha 17	Local dialect, Tākari	States that the work, obviously of renovation, has been started in the temple. The <i>Muhasala</i> (i.e., the collector) was Marachu. In characters of about the 18th century. Ibid., p. 172, No. 85.
2603	Inscriptions on the outer walls of the same temple. No. 1.	....	....	Sāstra 92	Do. . . .	States that the writer was Bisi and Marachu was <i>Muhasala</i> , (i.e., the collector). Do. Ibid., No. 87.
2604	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions a blacksmith named Madana. Do. Ibid., p. 173, No. 86.
2605	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the portion of the mason Jidu. Do. Ibid., No. 88.
2606	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to read: <i>u-kha</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 89.
2607	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to read: .. <i>u-ekha</i> I Do. Ibid., No. 90.
2608	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the portion of Śagata. Do. Ibid., No. 91.
2609	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the portion of Bhiā. Do. Ibid., No. 92.

2610	No. 8	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Dabhiā. Do. Ibid., p. 174, No. 93.
2611	No. 9	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this is the portion of Bhiā. Do. Ibid., No. 94.
2612	No. 10	....	....	....	Do.	Partly damaged. Reads: ... <i>dhya</i> | <i>dhvaḍa</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 95.
2613	No. 11	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Jēmalā. Do. Ibid., No. 96.
2614	No. 12	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Jamalā. Do. Ibid., No. 97.
2615	No. 13	....	....	....	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Reads: <i>Valmuḍabhi</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 98.
2616	No. 14	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Jamalā. Do. Ibid., p. 175, No. 99.
2617	No. 15	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Gōdhō. Do. Ibid., No. 100.
2618	No. 16	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Vachhi Gōdhō. Do. Ibid., No. 101.
2619	No. 17	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Jivā. Do. Ibid., No. 102.
2620	No. 18	....	....	....	Do.	States that this is the portion of Durugu, the mason. Do. Ibid., No. 103.
MADHYA PRADESH						
INDORE DISTRICT						
2621	Antri.— <i>Chhatrī</i> of Jatis	....	....	Vikrama 1833, Saka 1698, Jyēsthā śu. 5, Wednesday=1776 A.D., May 22.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of the footprints of Varddhamānaji, the disciple of Lasha(ksh)mēchandaḥ, probably by Rāma and Gaurā and the consecration of the same by <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Śrīvamtasāgara-sūri of Bṛihadvijai-gachchha. Also states that the <i>chhatrī</i> was constructed by Nāthurāma and the writer was Harachanda.
2622	Dēthal.—Temple of Chaturbhuja	....	....	Vikrama 1352, Phālguna śu. 11, Wednesday=1296 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. '52.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image of Pārśvanātha by <i>Sāha</i> Guṇadēva, Sahadēva, Chāhaḍa etc., along with their families for the spiritual welfare of their forefathers, and also probably the consecration of the same by Hēmaprabha-sūri. Mentions Varddhamāna-sūri of the Chaitra <i>gachchha</i> .
2623	Gōpālpurā.—Stone slab	....	....	Vikrama 1861	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Engraved indifferently. Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by a lady (name not clear).
2624	Khajūri (P. Antri).—Sati-stone	....	....	Vikrama 1876, Agahana (Agrahāyana) ba. 14, Tuesday=1819 A.D., November 16.	Do.	Impression not clear. Records some construction by some persons like Budi Chanda, Salāka Raṇasighaji and others.
2625	Rāipurā Ujāḥakhēḍā (a deserted village). In a temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1639, Vaiśākha 1.	Do.	Seems to record some construction, probably in the temple of Kēśava, by some one (name not clear).

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

62

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> MANDSAUR DISTRICT BHANPURA TAHSIL					
2626	Badōdya.—Stone slab	....	....	Vikrama 1710, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Wednesday(?)=1653 A.D., April 20.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions the village Badṛdē (i.e., Badōdya) in line 3.
2627	Bhikari.—Stone slab in the tank	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the name Sumdara who is stated to be an engraver. In characters of about the 17th century.
2628	Chowki Dhatala.—Stone slab	....	....	Vikrama 1353	Do.	Contains the name of <i>sutra</i> (i.e., <i>sūtradhāra</i>) Dēvasī.
2629	Javli.— <i>Satī</i> stone	....	....	Vikrama 1503	Do.	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by a lady named Dharāmi, the wife of a <i>Shātī</i> (i.e. mason) named Viṇa[ḍa]dēva and the daughter of <i>Shā</i> ° Siha[ra].
2630	Khajurana.—On a well in the forest	....	....	Vikrama 1521, Śaka 1386, Māgha ba. 6, Thursday = 1464 A.D., December 20.	Do.	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by a lady named Nrāl[.], the wife of Phālāhā who was the son of Bālāhā.
2631	Kōhala.— <i>Satī</i> stone of Chandrāvats	Khichī Chāhamāna(?)	<i>Mahārāja</i> Naganātha	Vikrama 1709, Māgha śu. 15, Wednesday (?)=1653 A.D., February 2.	Do.	Purport not clear.
2632	Lōbhulī.— <i>Satī</i> stone of Bhils	....	....	Vikrama 1587, Jyēshṭha ba. 9.	Do.	Seems to record the performance of <i>satī</i> by a lady (name not clear). Mentions a <i>Bhūla</i> named Ālhā, the son of Lāshā(kha) of the Khāṭakē-gōṭa (i.e., <i>gōṭra</i>). Also mentions a <i>paṭēl</i> named Ālhā.
2633	Inscription in the Jain temple	....	....	Vikrama 1656, Māgha śu. 11, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the completion of the pilgrimage of <i>paṇḍē</i> Dharmma-dāsa, son of <i>āchārya</i> śrī-Vasamtakīrtti, a fellow disciple of <i>āchārya</i> śrī-Sakalachandra.
2634	Another inscription in the same place	Holkar	Mōkamsingh	Vikrama 1853, Śaka 171[8], Māgha śu. 5, Thursday = 1797 A.D., February 2.	Do.	Impression incomplete. Gives a list of successive Jain pontiffs named Dēvachandra, Dharmachandra and Mahachandra of the Hīrābōgaḍapaṭṭa, and belonging to Mūla-saṅgha, Sarasvatī-gachchha and Balātkāra-gaṇa. Seems to record the making of an image for a temple by the brothers named Ghāsīrāma, Dipachanda, Tōḍā etc., Mentions the village Lāvalī (i.e., Lōbhulī) in line 6.
2635	Seraṭ near the village tank	....	....	Vikrama 1652, Śaka 1517, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	Records the date only.

MANASA TAHSIL						
2636	Manāsā.—Temple of Badrinārāyaṇa	Holkar	Tukōji	Vikrama 1911, Śaka 1776, Jyēsthā śu. 5, Wednesday=1854 A.D., May 31, f.d.t. '17.	Local dialect, Nāgari	States that the temple of Badrinārāyaṇaji along with its <i>sabhāmandapa</i> in the town of Manāsā was constructed by the <i>Pañchas</i> like Umēdrāva, Lashamaṇa, Śubharāva etc., and that the masons were Gajadhara and Rahidāsa. Also states that the <i>udyāpāna</i> (i.e., consecration) of the same took place on the date given.
2637	Stone slab built into the south corner of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1905, Mārga-śirsha śu. 15, Sunday=1848 A.D., December 10.	Do.	Carelessly engraved and partly damaged. Seems to refer to the assembling of the <i>Pañchas</i> and other local people in the temple of Śriji to decide on some matters connected with the administration of the temple. Details are not clear.
2638	In the temple known as Rāmānuja-Kōṭa in the same place.	Holkar	Tukōji	Vikrama 1939, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Monday=1882 A.D., May 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the installation of the images of Sitā, Rāma and Lakshmaṇa by the local people like Bāla Mukunda etc., and the official Balavanta Āpāsāhēba appointed by the ruler. Mentions Rāghavāchārya, son of Chakravartti Vēṅkaṭāchārya as the pontiff.
2639	Temple of Jagannātha in the same place	Do.	Do.	(1) Vikrama 1930, Vaiśākha ba. 7. (2) Vikrama 1937, Chaitra śu. 12, Thursday (?)=1880 A.D., April 22.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the construction of the temple on the first date by the local people and the official <i>Rāja-Śrī-Āpāji</i> Balavanta and the <i>Pañchas</i> like Sānōda Rāma, Jugalkisōra etc., and its consecration on the second date. Mentions a mason named Nārāṇa (Nārāyaṇa) of Rāmapura.
2640	A Jain image in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1548, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday=1491 A.D., April 11.	Do.	Impression not good. Seems to record the obeisance of person named Jayadhara.
2641	Stone slab in the temple of Nṛitya Gōpāla in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1937, Phālguna śu. 3, Thursday=1881 A.D., March 3.	Do.	Records the consecration of the temple of the god Nṛitya-gōpāla on the given date by some local people like Prathirāja, Harakisan etc. The mason was Mōti.
MAHARASHTRA						
GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT						
BORIVALI TAHSIL						
2642	Padana Hill (near the deserted village Ākurli).—On a rock.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Refers to the eastern grove of Kōsikaya(Kauśikēya). In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 974.
JALGAON DISTRICT						
CHALISGAON TAHSIL						
2643	Pitalkhōrā.—Buddhist Caves. Inscriptions on pillars in the caves. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of [a pillar] by the family of the perfumer Mitadēva from Patithāna (Pratishthāna). In characters of about the 2nd century B. C. Ibid., No. 1187.
2644	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of the pillar by the sons of Saghaka (Saṁghaka) from Patithāna (Pratishthāna). Do. Ibid., No. 1188.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

64

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA— <i>concl'd.</i> JALGAON DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i> CHALISGAON TAHSIL— <i>concl'd.</i> Pithalkhōrā— <i>concl'd.</i>					
2645	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Records the gift made by Magila, son of a person (name lost). Do. Ibid., No. 1189.
2646	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads: <i>Rājave</i> <i>sa</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 1190.
2647	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift (not specified) made by the royal physician Magila, the son of a Vachhi (Vātsi). Do. Ibid., No. 1191.
2648	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift (not specified) made by Datā (Dattā), the daughter of the royal physician Magila, son of a Vachhi (Vātsi). Do. Ibid., No. 1192.
2649	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift (not specified) made by Dataka (Dattaka), son of the royal physician Magila, who was the son of a Vachhi (Vātsi). Do. Ibid., No. 1193.
	ORISSA PURI DISTRICT BHUBANESWAR TAHSIL					
2650	Bhubanēśvar.—Stone slab built into the west <i>Prākāra</i> wall of the Ananta-Vāsudēva temple.	...	Har'varmadēva . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the eulogy of a scholar named Bhaṭṭa Bhavadēva, surnamed Bālavallabhi-bhujāṅga who is stated to have constructed a reservoir of water in the country of Rādhā, set up an image of the god Nārāyaṇa and founded a temple of the god where he placed the images of the deity in the forms of Nārāyaṇa, Ananta and Nṛsiṃha etc., and of a number of female attendants and had a tank dug in front of that temple and a garden laid out in its neighbourhood. Composed by the poet Vāchaspati, a beloved friend of Bhavadēva. In characters of about 12th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 205 ff.
	RAJASTHAN AJMER DISTRICT AJMER TAHSIL					
2651	Ajmer.—Slabs in the Rājputāna Museum No. 1. Findspot: Vishnu temple, Pushkar, Ajmer District.	Chāhamāna of and Ajmer (?)	Vākpatirāja (II) . . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. Mentions a certain Rudrāditya. In characters of about the 11th century. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1851.

2652	No. 2. Findspot: Ajahāri, Sirohi District.	Paramāra	Yaśodhaya	Vikrama 1202, Māgha śu. 14, Monday=1146 A.D., January 28.	Do.	Partly worn out. Records that a certain grant was made by the queen Saubhāgyadēvi of the Chaulukya family. Mentions a <i>talāra</i> (name illegible) and a <i>sūtradhāra</i> named Chāḍadēva. Ibid., No. 265.
2653	No. 3. Findspot: Tantōṭi, Ajmer District.	Chāhamāna	Harirāja	Vikrama 1251, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Friday=1194 A.D., April 15.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that the village of Tamtūṭhi was in the fief of Rājā Pratāpadēvi. Ibid., No. 430.
2654	No. 4. Findspot: Ajahāri, Sirohi District.	....	....	Vikrama 1296, Phālguna śu. 14.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Right half completely worn out. Refers to the rule of a king whose name is lost. Mentions <i>Mahām Sōhaḍa</i> (line 2), <i>Talāra Vijāka</i> (line 4) and <i>araghaṭṭa</i> (lines 4 and 10). Noticed in <i>A.R., Rajputana Museum, Ajmer</i> , 1909, App. B, No. 6.
2655	No. 5. Findspot: Bhulā, Sirohi District	Paramāra of Chandrāvati.	....	Vikrama 1321, (current), Pausa ba. 3, Monday=1263 A.D., November 19.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record that, when <i>Mahām Rājāda</i> was administering Chandrāvati, a grant in favour of the brāhmanas of Rāhētaka-śthāna of all <i>kāsa</i> (a kind of red) growing in the village [Māṇḍavāda] was made by <i>Prati° Lākhaṇapāla</i> and <i>Prati° Gōpasēna</i> for the merit of their mother <i>Salakhaṇadēvi</i> . Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , 1910-11, App. A, No. 11.
2656	No. 6. Findspot: Sanpur, Sirohi District	Sōngirā Chāhamāna	Rājakula Chāchigadēva, ruling from Jābālapura.	Vikrama 1337, Jyēshtha ba. 5, Monday=1280 A.D., May 20.	Sanskrit. Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Probably records the construction of a <i>dēvali</i> . Mentions <i>Gangga</i> in line 4. Cf. <i>Bhandarkar's List</i> . No. 586 for date.
2657	No. 7. Findspot: Dēsan, former Dungarpur State.	Gahila (Guhila)	....	(1) Vikrama 1453, Śaka 1318, Kārttika ba. 7, Monday, Rōhini=1396 A.D., October 23. (The <i>Nakshatra</i> was, however, Pushya). (2) Vikrama 1520, Śaka 1386, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday, Rōhini=1464 A.D., April 9.	Do.	Records the construction of a well by Māṇikadē, wife of <i>Raula Karmasimha</i> , son of <i>Duṅgarasimha</i> and grandson of <i>Chuṇḍa</i> , on the first date. States that on the second date, the well was renovated by <i>Dhikāka</i> , son of <i>Muktādē</i> , wife of <i>Tējā</i> who belonged to the <i>Āhāda-vamśa</i> . The record was written by <i>Druva-maharshi</i> of <i>Mēdapāṭa-jñāti</i> and was perhaps engraved by <i>sūtradhāra</i> <i>Gigāka</i> .
2658	Inscribed slabs discovered in excavations in Adhāidin-kā-jhōmprā. No. 1.	[Chāhamāna]	Vigraharājadēva	....	Do.	Records that the temple (<i>āyatana</i>) was constructed by the king. In characters of about the 12th century. Transcribed in <i>PRAS, WC</i> , 1908-09, p. 48.
2659	Do. No. 2	[Do.]	Do.	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records some construction by the king. Do.
2660	Do. No. 3	....	....	Vikrama 146[2]	Nāgarī	Contains only the date.
2661	Do. No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Nayanē</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2662	Do. No. 5	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Lōhē</i> . Do.
2663	Do. No. 6	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Sihula</i> . Do.
2664	Do. No. 7	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Rāvādēva</i> . Do.
2665	Do. No. 8	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Lōhaḍa</i> . Do.

Sl. No.	Places of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>					
	AJMER DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	AJMER TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Ajmer—<i>concl'd.</i>					
2666	Inscribed slabs discovered to excavations in Adhādīn-kā-jhōmprā. No. 9.	....	....	....	Nāgari	Reads: <i>Dēvala</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2667	Do. No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Rālāhā</i> . Do.
2668	Do. No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Jāl[h]ana</i> . Do.
2669	Do. No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Do. Do.
2670	Do. No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Chā]vadēva</i> . Do.
2671	Do. No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kāl[h]ana</i> . Do.
2672	Do. No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vāsala</i> . Do.
2673	Do. No. 16 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Malhapā</i> . Do.
2674	Do. No. 17 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sādhā</i> . Do.
2675	Do. No. 18 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Tilhā</i> . Do.
2676	Do. No. 19 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Tilhā</i> . Do.
2677	Do. No. 20 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Muadēva</i> . Do.
2678	Do. No. 21 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Vāniga]</i> . Do.
2679	Do. No. 22 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Mahādhārā</i> . Do.
2680	Do. No. 23 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Vā]niga</i> . Do.
2681	Do. No. 24 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Vāniga]</i> . Do.
2682	Do. No. 25 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Ānallasvāmi</i> . Do.
2683	Do. No. 26 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) 30. (2) <i>Sōmavāru aikādasi</i> . Do.
2684	Do. No. 27 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Gāṇṇa[la]</i> . Do.
2685	Do. No. 28 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kālhalā</i> . Do.

2686	Do. No. 29 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Mahādharā</i> . Do.
2687	Do. No. 30 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Mahādharā</i> .. Do.
2688	Do. No. 31 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Mahādha</i> [vī]. Do.
2689	Do. No. 32 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Hīhā</i> 32. Do.
2690	Do. No. 33 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Tikalā</i> . Do.
2691	Do. No. 34 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pā</i> 2. Do.
2692	Do. No. 35 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ajimmulā</i> . Do.
2693	Do. No. 36 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Gāga</i> . Do.
BARMER DISTRICT						
2694	Jasol.—Pillar in the temple of Thākurji .	....	....	Vikrama 1210, Śrāvana ba. 7.	Sanskrit (corrupt) and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the grant of a <i>vāligatāsana</i> by a certain Vijayasīha. <i>PRAS. WC</i> , 1910-11, No. 2561.
2695	Another pillar in the same temple .	....	....	Vikrama 1246, Kārttika ba. 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records some gift (details not clear) for his own merit by Sōniga, son of Śrē° Sahadēva. Mentions the <i>Mahāvīra- mūlachaitya</i> at Khēṭṭa and Bhāvadēvāchārya-gachchha. Bhandarkar's List, No. 420.
2696	A beam in a Jaina temple	Rāthōd	Rāula Viramadēji	Vikrama 1689, Bhādrapada ba. 2, Sunday, Uttarā= 1633 A. D., August 11.	Do.	Partly illegible. Seems to record the construction of a <i>sattra</i> by some persons (names given). The <i>sūtradhāra</i> was one Patradina.
2697	Nagar.—Temple of Rishabhadēvjī. A beam in the <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	Rāula Kushakarṇa	Vikrama 1568, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Thursday, Pushya= 1512 A.D., April 22.	Do.	Damaged. Records that the <i>raṅgamaṇḍapa</i> in the Vimala- nātha temple was caused to be constructed by all the members of the <i>Samgha</i> of Viramapura, on the advice of <i>Paṃ°</i> Chārit- rasā[nu]-gaṇi, the disciple of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Hēmaṇḍala-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. <i>Sūtradhāra</i> Hōlaka constructed it. Bhandarkar's List, No. 882.
2698	A second beam in the same place . .	Rāthōd	Rāula Viramadēji	(1) Vikrama...1 (<i>Chandra</i>), Śrāvana..... (2) Vikrama 1647, Āshāḍha ba. 8.	Do.	Partly damaged and worn out. Seems to record that some construction was caused to be done by the <i>Samgha</i> . The work was done by <i>sūtradhāra</i> Krisanāka. Also mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Khimā. The record was written by Sighā. <i>PRAS, WC</i> , 1910-11, No. 2570.
2699	A third beam in the same place . . .	....	....	[Lost]	Do.	Do. Seems to record that a <i>bālamaṇḍapa</i> was caused to be constructed by a pontiff (name lost) along with the <i>Samgha</i> , and some renovation work probably in a temple was caused to be done by the Chaitya-samgha. The mason was Dhālaḥi son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Rāmachandraji. In characters of about the 16th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2571.
2700	A fourth beam in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Badly damaged and worn out. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijaya- sūtri (line 2) and <i>sūtradhāra</i> Rāuta, the son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Ghaṭasi, who is stated to have made some construction. Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Krisana in line 4. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2568.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> BARMER DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> Nagar—<i>concl'd.</i>						
2701	Lower porch of the same temple	Rāthōḍ	[Rāula] Mēgharājaji	Vikrama 1637, Saka 1502, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Thursday, Rōhīṇī= 1581 A. D., April 6. (The Saka year was 1503).	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Partly worn out. Seems to record some construction in the temple of Vimalanātha by the <i>Samgha</i> . Mentions <i>Paramabhāṭṭārīka</i> Hīravijaya-sūri, as the head of the Tapā-gachchha and Vijayasēna-sūri. Also mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Rāuta Bhāṭa and states that the work was done by <i>sūtra</i> Krasanaka. Bhandarkar's List, No. 921.
2702	Upper porch . . . . .	....	Rāula Tejastji	Vikrama 1667, Saka 1532, Dvitiya-Āshādha śu. 6, Friday, Uttarā Phālgunī=1611 A. D., July 5. (The Saka year was 1533).	Do.	Do. Seems to record some construction in the temple of Vimalanātha by the <i>Samgha</i> of Viramapura. Mentions <i>Bhāṭṭārīka</i> Vijayasēna-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha and Vijadēva-sūri. The mason was <i>sūtradhāra</i> Krisana-pachāipa. The record was written by Munisāmidasa. (f. No. 2701 above. Ibid., No. 953.
2703	Śāntinātha temple, porch . . . . .	....	Rāula Mēgharāja	Vikrama 1614, Mārgaśīrsha prathamadvitīyā, ba. 2. (?)	Do.	Records the construction of the <i>nāli-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Śāntinātha at Viramapura while Jinachandra-sūri was the pontiff of the Kharatara-gachchha. It is stated that the record was written by <i>Pandita</i> Munimēru at the instance of Dhanarājōpādhyāya and was engraved by the <i>sūtradhāras</i> Jōdhā, Raingā, Gadā and Narasingaraka on the <i>mūlapattaka</i> of the <i>chatushkikā</i> . Ibid., No. 911.
2704	Pārśvanātha temple, beam of the upper porch.	....	Rāula Jagamālaji	Āshādadhī Vikrama 1681, Chaitra ba. 3, Tuesday. Hasta= 1625 A. D., February 15.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>nirgamachatushkikā</i> with three windows in the Pārśvanāthachaitya of Viramapura, which was under the control of Pallivāla-gachchha by the <i>Samgha</i> of Śrīmāla-gachchha. The record was written by <i>upādhyāya</i> Sumatīśekhara, the names of whose predecessors are given. Ibid., No. 974.
BHILWARA DISTRICT MANDALGARH TAHSIL						
2705	Mēnal.—A short pillar in the porch of the temple of Mahānāla.	....	....	Vikrama 1323, Bhādrapada ba. 2.	Do.	Records the obeisance of Hālā, daughter of Śā° Pūnā.
2706	Pillar in a three-shrined temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions Mahakaladēva in line 1. In characters of about the 14th century.
2707	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1514 (current). Pausa	Do.	Mentions the names of <i>sūtradhāras</i> Bārvā, Hēmā, Hāmā, Dāsa, Katavā, Bhōjā, Chāmpā etc.

				ba. [1], Monday= 1456 A.D., Decem- ber 13.		
2708	Image of Nandi opposite the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1553	Do. . . .	Mentions Barasaṃgha and Parasarama sons of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Kanha. See <i>PRAS, WC</i> , 1904-05, No. 2183.
2709	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Virashanā[tha]jōgī</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2710	Pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> of the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Jōgī</i> (2) <i>Achyantadhaja</i> . Do.
2711	Pilaster near the doorway of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Jagama-jōgī</i> . Do.
2712	Below the image of Śiva on the right side of the doorway of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the god Mahanāla and <i>sūtra</i> ° Gōgā and [Uihā]. Do.
2713	Pillar at the northern gateway of the walled enclosure.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pratīpā-jōgī prasidhā</i> . Do.
2714	Pillar in the composite temple	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Achyantadhaja-jōgī</i> . Do.
2715	On the doorway of a shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ratana-sūtradhāra</i> . Do.
2716	On another doorway of a shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Silavaṇa</i> (2) <i>Ratanajā</i> (3) <i>suputra</i> (4) (The fourth line is deliberately erased.) Do.
2717	Loose slab near the temple of Suhavēśvara	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Rāṭhavaḍa[] Bhūnā[] Paramamā-</i> (2) <i>hāmahēśvarī Kēdāra-gaṇa</i> . In characters of about the 16th century. There is a sketch of a standing figure of a man in <i>añjali</i> pose, enclosed in an aureole, to the left of the writing.
CHITTORGARH DISTRICT						
CHITTORGARH TAHSIL						
2718	Chittōrgaṇḥ.—Tower of fame, fourth floor, south doorway, proper left.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Nandī[ḷ]gaṇarūpa</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2719	Do. Right . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Asitah</i> . Do.
2720	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pāṃḍuraḥ</i> . Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

70

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN— <i>contd.</i> CHITTORGARH DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i> CHITTORGARH TAHSIL— <i>concl'd.</i> Chittörgarh— <i>concl'd.</i>					
2721	Tower of fame, fourth floor, south doorway, proper right.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads: (1) <i>Bhṛīmṅī-ga-</i> (2) <i>naḥ. Do.</i>
2722	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Māhākāla-gaṇa-rūpaṃ. Do.</i>
2723	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kuṃṭaḥ || Tōmaraḥ |</i> <i>Tūnā | Śaktiśālmaliḥ | Do.</i>
2724	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Karpūramañjarī. Do.</i>
2725	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Raupyāḥ | Do.</i>
2726	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sambhōgaḥ || Do.</i>
2727	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pārvatī | Do.</i>
2728	Do. West doorway . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: || <i>Saraḥ || Nārācaḥ ||</i> <i>Nālikaḥ || Kuṭhāraḥ || Do.</i>
2729	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śārngam. Do.</i>
2730	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Chakram. Do.</i>
2731	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Putra Pūjā. Do.</i>
2732	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sūtradhāra Jaitō[.]</i> <i>Putra Nāpō. Do.</i>
2733	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Putra[khō mā]laghu. Do.</i>
2734	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Śilpi N[a] Do.</i>
2735	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kavi-mātā | Do.</i>
2736	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Gadā. Do.</i>
2737	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Yōgī Yōginī. Do.</i>
2738	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇau. Do.</i>

2739	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Īśvarah</i> || Do.
2740	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Damḍah</i> . Do.
2741	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Bhimḍih</i> | Do.
2742	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Sābalī</i> . Do.
2743	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Sūlikā</i> . Do.
2744	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Mṛidumgīnī</i> . Do.
2745	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Vāṃśikah</i> | <i>Śikshākārah</i> | <i>Naṭī</i> . Do.
2746	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Pātra</i> . Do.
2747	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Kamalā</i> . Do.
2748	Do.	North doorway	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Kaṇakah</i> | <i>Kārttarī Ohhurikā</i> | <i>Karavūlah</i> | Do.
2749	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Hamūmān</i> | Do.
2750	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Lakṣmaṇah</i> | <i>Śrī Rāmah</i> || <i>Sūā</i> . Do.
2751	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Sugrīvah</i> | Do.
2752	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Bhillaḥ</i> | Do.
2753	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Pharika</i> || Do.
2754	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Naṭī</i> . Do.
2755	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Umā-Mahēśvaran</i> || Do.
2756	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Padmā</i> | Do.
2757	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Phalaka</i> | Do.
2758	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Dambhaḥ</i> || <i>Kulaṭā</i> . Do.
2759	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Śamkuḥ</i> | Do.
2760	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Aṃkuśah</i> . Do.
2761	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Agribhā</i> <i>Paṭṭisāh</i> <i>Bhūsamāḍi</i> <i>duhphṣṭah</i> | Do.
2762	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Harisiddhiḥ</i> || Do.
2763	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Pāsikā</i> . Do.
2764	Do.	Left doorway, top	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	.	.	Reads: <i>Vishnuḥ</i> . Do.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> JODHPUR DISTRICT JODHPUR TAHSIL						
2765	Arṇā —Pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> built in front of a natural cave.	....	....	Vikrama 108[.]	Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the date only.
2766	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that an abode (<i>grihaṇi</i>) on top of the Hēmaṇṭa hill for the goddess Nandādēvi was caused to be constructed by a person (name not given) who belonged to Krishnātri-sagōtra and who was the son of Vasantanandā and Dōdaka, a brāhmaṇa resident of Jagāṇa. In characters of about the 10th century. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC</i> , 1906-07, No. 2296 and p. 34.
2767	On a monumental stone . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1186, Aśvādha śu. 5.	Do.	Records that something was caused to be constructed (details not given) by Jaganugurava, son of Bhūdiya. Written probably by Gurava-Dhīyarāja. Ibid., No. 2297.
2768	Barṇu.—Slab in the stepwell called Chānbāvaḍī.	....	....	Vikrama 1594, Phālguna śu. 5.	Do.	Records the construction of the stepwell by a woman (name not clear) who was a Tākapi, and wife of Haradāsa, son of Bhāramala and grandson of Kānhā of the Rāthōḍa Chumḍā family. Bhandarkar's List, No. 900.
2769	Pillars in the same place. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1595	Local dialect. Nāgarī.	Purport not clear. Mentions <i>sūtra</i> ° Gōpāla, and the Chānī-bāvaḍī.
2770	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 159[.], Māgha śu. 7, [Sunday].	Do.	Only the date is given.
2771	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the names of <i>sūtra</i> ° Tōlā and Nētā, Hōtara and Pikhā probably in connection with the construction of the step-well. In characters of about the 16th century.
2772	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Mēghā maṇḍa</i> (2) <i>ṇaṇī</i> . Do.
2773	Do. No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sūtra</i> ° Dharamasī. Do.
2774	Do. No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Purport not clear. Mentions the names of <i>sūtra</i> ° Tōlā, etc. Do.
2775	Do. No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the names of <i>sūtra</i> ° Dharamasī, etc. Do.
2776	Do. No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the names of <i>sūtra</i> ° Kōsu, etc. Do.

2777	Memorial stones No. 1	....	....	Vikrama 1032, Bhādrapada śu. 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Records the death of a person (name not clear).
2778	No. 2	....	....	Vikrama 1053, Āshāḍha śu. 9.	Do.	Seems to record the death of the son (name not clear) of <i>Māhavarāja</i> Vikava. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 102.
2779	No. 3	....	....	Vikrama 109[6], Mārgaśīra ba. 5, Thursday=1039 A.D., November 8.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear) stated to be the son of a Sūri of the Dahiā-gōtra.
2780	No. 4	....	....	Vikrama 1161, Chaitra ba. 14.	Do.	Records the death of <i>Rāuta</i> Gōgala, the son of <i>Rājaputra</i> <i>Rāuta</i> Prathimāpāla, along with his son and daughter's son and the construction of a structure for him. The mason was <i>sūtradhāra</i> [Gaṇ]ḍa.
2781	No. 5	....	....	Vikrama 1184, Māgha ba. 11, Saturday=1127 A.D., December 31.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the death of Bēhadiyā, the son of Sahaju of Prāṇvāra-vamśa and Mahaghaladēvi, the daughter of Jasapāla. Also states that the ceremonies connected with this were to be performed by Bhaṇiga, son of Bēhaḍa.
2782	No. 6	....	....	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Singharā, son of Bahariyā of Prāṇvāra-vamśa, of Rālhapadēvi, daughter of Ālaṭha and of [Lilā]dēvi, who was the daughter of a person (name not clear). Other details are not clear.
2783	No. 7	....	....	Vikrama 1200, Vaiśākha ba. 1.	Do.	Records the death of some persons (names not clear) probably in a cattle raid.
2784	No. 8	....	....	Vikrama 1203, Āśvayuja śu. 3, Tuesday=1146 A.D., September 10.	Do.	Records the death of Bhīmavadēva of Paṇuvāra-vamśa, son of <i>Rānā</i> (name lost) and also of another person named Āhaḍa Dāhaḍiyā belonging to the same family.
2785	No. 9	....	....	Vikrama 1221, Vaiśākha śu. 14.	Do.	Records the death of Sahajiga, son of Dēsala and belonging to the Pravāra (family). Mentions Lakshmaṇa, the son of [Ksha]haḍā.
2786	No. 10	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the death of Salakhana of the Prayāra family and son of Dhīdhyā. Mentions Lakkamaṇa figuring also in No. 2785 above.
2787	No. 11	....	....	Vikrama 1249, Śrāvaṇa ba. 11, Tuesday = 1192 A.D., July 7.	Do.	Records the death of Sōnaladēvi and Maīdhari, wives of <i>Ra</i> ° Haripāla, son of Khā[.]rā of the Panyāra family.
2788	No. 12	....	....	Vikrama 1249, Vaiśākha śu. 14, Monday = 1192 A.D., April 27.	Do.	Records the death of <i>Rānā</i> Rājasīha, son of <i>Ra</i> ° Bhiṇā. Mentions the former's wife Jāmmaladēvi.
2789	No. 13	....	....	Vikrama 1381, Āśvayuja ba. 2, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the death of Vayuḍa, son of [Va]ḍiṇa° Dēvarā.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>						
JODHPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
2790	Kirādū. —Southern pillar in the temple of Śiva.	Chaulukya of Anahilapāṭaka.	Kumārapāla	Vikrama 1218, Āśvina śu. 1, Thursday = 1161 A.D., September 21.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Gives the genealogy of the Paramāras of Kirātākūpa who were the feudatories of the Chaulukyas and mentions Sōmēśvara and records that the latter captured two forts of the king Jajjaka and took 1700 horses from him. The <i>prastāvi</i> was composed by Narasimha, written by Yaśōdēva and engraved by <i>sūtradhāra</i> Jaśōdhara. Published in <i>Poona Orientalist</i> , Vol. I, No. II, pp. 47 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 312.
2791	Northern pillar in the same temple	Do.	Bhīmadēva II	Vikrama 1235, Kārttika śu. 13, [Thursday] = 1178 A.D., October 26.	Do.	Do. Records that in place of an old image broken by the <i>Turu[sh*]kas</i> a new one was installed by the wife (name damaged) of <i>Maham°</i> Tejapāla, a subordinate officer of <i>Mahārājaputra</i> Madanabrahma and registers the grant of 2 <i>vimśōpakas</i> for its worship. Published in <i>Poona Orientalist</i> , Vol. I, No. IV, pp. 41 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 381.
2792	Nādlāi. —Pilaster in the <i>gūḍha-maṇḍapa</i> of the Ādiśvara temple.	Guhila of Mēwār	Rāyamalla	Vikrama 1557, Vaiśākha śu. 6, Friday, Punarvasu = 1501 A.D., April 23.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Narrates the <i>paṭṭāvali</i> of Saṁdēra-gachchha founded by Yaśō-bhadra-sūri and also gives the genealogy of the ruler. Records the renovation by Śiḥa and Samadā son of <i>Bham°</i> Sādūla along with their families, of the <i>dēvakulikā</i> which was built at Nandakulavati (i.e., Nāḍlāi) in Vikrama 964 by <i>Bham°</i> Sāyara and the installation of the image of Ādiśvara, in the <i>Jina-vasati</i> by Īśvara-sūri of the Śāntisūri-paṭṭa on the orders of <i>Mahākumāra</i> Prithvirāja, son of the king. The record was written by <i>āchārya</i> Īśvara-sūri and engraved by <i>sūtradhāra</i> Sōmāka. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Part I, pp. 215 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 874.
2793	Unstrā. —Memorial stones No. 1	....	....	Vikrama 1198, Vaiśākha śu. 10, Thursday = 1141 A.D., April 17.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Seems to record the construction of the memorial. Mentions Jasarā and his son Jasapāla.
2794	No. 2	Guhila (?)	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the commission of <i>sati</i> by Rā° Pālhapadēvi, described as a Vōḍānī, and the wife of Rāṇā Tihunapāla who was the son of Rāṇā Ghāharu on Vikrama 1237 (current), Chaitra ba. 6, Monday (=1180 A.D., February 18). In characters of the 12th century. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 394.

2795	No. 3	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the commission of <i>satī</i> by <i>Maḥārāṇī</i> Mālādēvi and by <i>Rāṇī</i> Tihunādēvi, who are stated to be the queens of <i>Rāṇā</i> Tihunapāla, in Vikrama 1237. Do.
2796	No. 4	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the death of <i>Ra°</i> Vijayarā, son of <i>Rāṇā</i> Mōṭisvarā on Vikrama 1248, Jyēshṭha ba. 6, Monday (=1192 A. D., May 4). Do.
2797	No. 5. On the right side of No. 2796 above.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the death of <i>Rāṇā</i> Mōṭisvarā, son of <i>Rāṇā</i> Ghāha[ru] on the same date as in No. 2796 above. Also mentions <i>Rāḥi</i> , stated to be the wife of <i>Rāṇā</i> Mōṭisvarā and described as the daughter of <i>Gōhilōtarāṇa</i> . Do. Bhandarkar's List, No. 428.
2798	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the commission of <i>satī</i> by Hamīradēvi, wife of <i>Rāva</i> Siha, son of <i>Rāṇā</i> Tihunapāla, on Vikrama 1344, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Monday (=1288 A. D., March 29). Mentions <i>Umchhatrā</i> (i.e., <i>Unstrā</i>). In characters of the 13th century. Ibid., No. 615.
2799	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of <i>Tiyā</i> , son of <i>Māṅgalya Rāva</i> Siha along with his wife <i>Bhōmaladēvi</i> . Also states that the <i>dēvakulikā</i> was constructed by <i>Vammaka</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 616.
2800	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of <i>Māṅgalya Rāṇā</i> Maiṇā along with his wife (name not clear). Do.
2801	No. 9, below No. 2800 above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of <i>Māṅgalya</i> Virapāla along with his wife (name not given). Do.
2802	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Records the death of <i>Vikamō</i> with his wife (name not given). Mentions <i>Umchchatrā</i> (i.e., <i>Unstrā</i>). Do.
2803	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1413, Bhādrapada ba. 15.	Do.	Records the death of a certain <i>Sōṇi</i> Mōḍhaṇa.
2804	No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 46, (the numerals in the places of digits for 100 and 1000 are not engraved).	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions a certain <i>Gajadēva</i> and his son (name not clear). In characters of about the 15th century.
2805	No. 13, on the right side of No. 2804 above . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 68, (the numerals in the places of digits for 100 and 1000 are not engraved).	Do.	Records the name of a certain [R]ājadēva, son of <i>Pālkhā</i> , and that of his wife <i>Sāvaladēvi</i> . Do.
2806	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1542, Māgha ba. 14, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the death of <i>Rāṇā</i> Khēta, son of <i>Māṅgalya Rāṇā</i> Khivara, along with his wife <i>Kutigadē</i> .
2807	No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the death of <i>Kuvaranaji</i> , son of <i>Māṅgalya Rāṇā</i> Khētā, along with his wife <i>Sthalēsari</i> .

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

76

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>						
KOTA DISTRICT						
ATRU TAHSIL						
2808	Atrū.—Pillar of the Gadgach temple	Paramāra of Mālwa	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Jayasinghadēva</i> (II)	Samvat 14, (probably the numerals in the places of digits for 100 and 1000 are not engraved).	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the grant made by the ruler of the village Mhaisaḍa situated in the area of Pamvitha to the poet (<i>mahākavi-chakravartī</i>) <i>Ṭhakura Nārāyaṇa</i> . In characters of about the 13th century. Transcribed in <i>PRAS, WC.</i> , 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2111; Bhandarkar's List, No. 554.
2809	Slab in front of Gosain's Mahādēva temple	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Śrīmad-Imḍrasvāminam Jahilāḥ</i> (2) <i>pranamati</i> . In characters of about the 11th century. Transcribed in <i>PRAS, WC.</i> , 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2112.
PALI DISTRICT						
BALI TAHSIL						
2810	Bālī.—Beam in the Bahugunamātā temple.	Chaulukya of Anahila-pātaka.	Kumārapāla	Vikrama 1216, Śrāvaṇa ba. 1, Friday=1159 A.D., July 3.	Do. . . .	States that Sā[mta]dēva was serving as <i>mahāmātya</i> and that Naḍḍūla was under the administration of the <i>Pamchakula</i> including <i>Damda</i> ° Vayajaladēva. Records the grant by Vayajaladēva of one <i>hala</i> of land in the village Vālahī (i.e., Bālā), which was under the enjoyment of the god Anupamēśvara, for worship to goddess Bahugunadēvī. Mentions a couple of <i>Dūtakas</i> (names not clear). Published in <i>Poona Orientalist</i> , Vol. I, No. II, pp.44 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 307.
2811	Auwa.—Pilaster in the <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> of the Kāmēśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1132, Āśvayuja ba. 15, Saturday = 1075 A.D., September 12.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Records some grant to the god Kamyēśura (Kāmēśvara) by [Khimdra]pāla, son of Anahila. Bhandarkar's List, No. 142.
2812	Pillar in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1168, Phālguna ba. 13, Sunday=1112 A.D., January 28.	Do. . . .	Seems to record a grant of oil to the temple of Kāmēśvara, probably by Dusaladēva, son of Jayapāla. Ibid., No. 183.
2813	A second pillar in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1229, Āśvayuja ba. 1, Wednesday Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the grant of one <i>dramma</i> on every <i>hala</i> (of land) belonging to brāhmaṇas to the god Kāmēśvara by <i>Raṇaka Kāka</i> , son of Sōnapāla. Ibid., No. 357.

2814	A third pillar in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1260, Vaiśākha ba. 6.	Sanskrit (corrupt) and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the grant of one <i>hala</i> (perhaps to the same god mentioned in No. 2813 above) by <i>Ra°</i> Bharahika along with some person (name not clear). Mentions <i>Āu-grāma</i> in line 4.
2815	Nāpā.—Door-jamb of the Nilakanṭha Mabādēva temple.	[Paramāra]	Rājaputra Sajana	Vikrama 1237.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Purport not clear. Describes the ruler as <i>Pramāra-kulatilaka</i> . Mentions the <i>Sāhanis</i> Rājasiha and Vāgaḍa. Cf. Lhandar-kar's List, No. 395.
2816	In the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1257, Māgha śu. 7, Friday = 1201 A.D., January 12.	Do.	Seems to record the grant of 33 <i>dramma</i> s to the brāhmanas of Kapilā by Udayasiha, son of Uddharana a Gauḍa-kāyastha. Also contains another grant of money (details not clear). Ibid., No. 442.
2817	Temple of Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1314, Āṣāḍha śu. 15, Thursday = 1257 A.D., June 28.	Do.	Records a number of gifts of money, one <i>dēvaśayanī</i> , a <i>dēvōdyāna</i> , etc., to the god Chakrasvāmin by <i>Maham°</i> Gaṅgādhara during the administration of <i>Damḍa</i> Śiṣaṇa, in the Kāsthagaṇāchalapada. Ibid., No. 553.
SIKAR DISTRICT						
2818	Harasnāth.—Slab lying among the ruins of an ancient temple on top of a hill called Harsha or 'Uñchāpahāḍ'.	Chāhamāna	Vigraharāja	Vikrama 1030, Āṣāḍha śu. 15.	Do.	Gives a detailed genealogical account of the Chāhamāna family. Records a number of gifts to the god Harshanātha. The <i>prāśasti</i> was composed by Dhīranāga, son of Thiruka. Ibid., No. 82.
SIROHI DISTRICT						
2819	Jirāval.—Lintel of the cell in the north-east corner of the Bavan-dēvalī in the Nēminātha temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1411, Chaitra ba. 6, Wednesday, Anurādhā=1355 A.D., March 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a <i>dēvakulikā</i> of Pārśvanātha was caused to be constructed by Rāmachandra-sūri of Jirāpali for the merit of Jinachandra-sūri and his associates. Cf. <i>PRAS, WC.</i> , 1916-17, No. 2777, p. 71.
2820	Lintel of a cell in the north-east corner of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1417, Āśvīja śu. 6, ..., S[v*]āti. Irregular.	Do.	Records the construction of the <i>dēvakulikā</i> of Pārśvanātha by Rāmachandra-sūri of the Dēvēndrasūri-paṭṭa of the Bṛihad-gachchha for his own merit.
2821	Left jamb of the cell in the south-west corner of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1424, Vaiśākha ba. 3, Thursday = 1368 A.D., April 6.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the Pārśvanātha-chaitya for the merit of the mother of Napiṭa. Mentions Dēva-sūri of the Bṛihad-gachchha.
2822	Right jamb of a cell in the north-west corner of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1453, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Thursday=1396 A.D., April 20, f.d.t. -68.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dēharī</i> by a number of persons (names given) for their own merit and of their families at the instance of Jayakīrtti-sūri of Amchala-gachchha.
2823	Lintel of the cell to the north of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1453, Jyēṣṭha śu. 15, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in the Pārśvanātha-chaitya by a number of persons (names given) for their own merit at the instance of Dēva[gupta]-sūri of Upakēśa-gachchha.
2824	Jamb of a cell in the southern corridor of the Bavan-dēvalī in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1483, Bhādrapada ba. 7, Thursday=1427 A.D., August 14.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> at Jirāula by a number of persons (names given) belonging to Kaṭāriyā-gōtra and Jasavāla-jñāti on the advice of Bhuvanachandra-sūri, the head of the Tapā-gachchha. At the end there is a verse, mentioning Sōmasundara-sūri, Hēmāi, etc.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—concl'd.

78

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—concl'd. SIROHI DISTRICT—concl'd. Jirāval—concl'd.					
2825	Right jamb of a cell to the west of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1483, Prathama-Vaiśākha śu. 13, Thursday, probably=1427 A.D., May 7.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>dēharī</i> by a number of persons on the advice of the same pontiff who figures in No. 2824 above.
2826	Left side of the porch of the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1533, Pausa śu. 1, Monday=1476 A.D., December 16, f.d.t. '55.	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Mentions Harapāla, the resident of Kamuli and belonging to the Kāshthā-saṅgha and Mahitāṭa-gachchha.
2827	Right jamb of the cell to the east of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1581, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of three <i>dēvakulikās</i> by a number of persons (names given) belonging to the Prāgvāṭa lineage and residents of Visala-nagara for their own merit, on the advice of Ratnasīṅha-sūri. Also records the obeisance of <i>Pañ</i> ° Guṇasamudra-gaṇi to Pārśvanātha.
	TONK DISTRICT					
2828	Visalpur.—A pillar in the Viśālādēva temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1231, Pausa śu. 5.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the obeisance of Padama, Chāhaḍa and Vāhaga, sons of <i>Tha</i> ° Vatsa, a Kāyastha belonging to Nayagam-ānvaya, to the god Gōkarnanātha.
2829	Same pillar	Chāhamāna . . .	Prithvirāja III	Vikrama 1244, Śrāvaṇa pūrvaṃ.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of two <i>vīkāśhjas</i> at the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the god Gōkarna at Vīraḥapura by Vadudāka, son of Mayadhara, who was the superintendent of the <i>dēvakulikās</i> of the gods Ajāgandha, Mahānāla, etc., in the Sapādalaksha. Bhandarkar's List, No. 415.
	UDAIPUR DISTRICT RAJSAMAND TAHSIL					
2830	Kankrōli.—Twentyfour slabs fixed in a row at short intervals into the wall of the Nauchauki <i>ghāt</i> at the Rājasamudra lake and one slab inside a marble pavilion.	Guhila	Rājasimha and his son Jayasimha	(1) Vikrama 1718, Māgha ba. 7, [Wednesday]=1662 A.D., January 1. (2) Vikrama 1732, Māgha śu. 15, Thursday=1676 A.D., January 20.	Do.	Contains the <i>Rāja-prasasti Mahākāvya</i> in twenty-four cantos on 25 slabs. Records the digging of the lake as well as the building of the dam and the <i>ghāt</i> in a very elaborate manner. Gives a genealogical account of the Guhila dynasty as well as that of the poet Rāghachōḍa. Contains 60 different dates for different purposes, out of which the first and the last dates as given here relate respectively to the commencement of the composition of the <i>prasasti</i> and to the inauguration ceremony

	FOREIGN COUNTRIES						of the Rājasamudra lake. The masons were Gajadhara Mukāṇḍa, Gajadhara Kalyāṇa's son Urajana, etc. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vols. XXIX and XXX, Appendix.	
	PAKISTAN, WEST							
	PUNJAB							
2831	Lahore.—Stone slab (No. 119) preserved in the Central Museum. Findspot: A hill to the north of Bāri kōṭ in upper Swat.	Shāhī of Kabul	•	<i>Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Jayapālādēva.</i>	Sanskrit, Śāradā	•	Badly damaged. Seems to state that something (the nature of which cannot be determined) was founded in the Vijirasthāna (i.e., Waziristān) by three persons (names rubbed off). Also mentions the consecration of the same object. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 301 and plate.
2832	Another slab preserved in the same museum. Findspot: A private house in Śrinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.	Lōhara of Kashmir	•	Diddā	[Laukika] 68, Śuchi (Āshāḍha) śu,....	Do.	•	Fragmentary. Records the eulogy of a certain Dharmāṅka who honoured his mother with utmost devotion [by dedicating some charitable work to perpetuate her memory]. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXVII, pp. 153 ff., and plate.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">ANDHRA PRADESH ADILABAD DISTRICT NIRMAL TAHSIL</p>						
1	Nirmal.—Gun in the Tahsil office. Muzzle.	....	....	A. H. 1184-1770-71 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Mentions Nawwāb Ruknu'd-Daula Zafaru'd-Daula as 'the friend of the true Sayyids'.
2	Garden known as Ibrāhīm-Bāgh. Muzzle of a gun.	Āṣaf Shāhī	Nizām 'Alī Khān	....	Do.	Reads: <i>sarkār-i</i> (i.e. government of) <i>Nawwāb Mīr Nizām 'Alī Khān Bahādur</i> .
3	Headstone of a grave in the same place	....	....	(1) A.H. 1195 (words), Rabi' II 5=1781 A.D., March 31. (2) A.H. 1360, Jumādā II 2=1941 A.D., June 27.	Urdu prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Nawwāb Mīrzā Ibrāhīm Baig Khān Dhaunsa entitled Nawwāb Dābiṭa Jang Zafaru'd-Daula Mubārizu'l-Mulk Bahādur, who died of cancer on the first date. Composed by Ahmadu'llāh Khān, Maṣūr Haidarābādī, Tahsildar of Nirmal and a grandson, on daughter's side, of Nawwāb Maṣūr Jang, a member of the family of the late Nawwāb Wālā Jāh Bahādur Amīru'l-Hind. Second date that of setting up of the tablet.
4	Iṭṭihāmgarh Fort. Muzzle of the gun on the eastern bastion.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains only the name Muḥammad Qāsim. In characters of 18th-19th centuries.
5	Muzzle of the gun on the northern bastion	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
6	Muzzle of another gun on a bastion (now untraceable). Estampage from Old Collection.	....	....	A.H. 1185=1771-72 A.D.	Do.	Reads: <i>Raḥīq</i> (companion) <i>Ruknu'd-Daula Zafaru'd-Daula</i> (cf. No. 1 above).
<p style="text-align: center;">HYDERABAD DISTRICT HYDERABAD TAHSIL</p>						
7	Chinna (Chhōṭā) Mangalāram.—Loose slab lying on a grave.	Qutb Shāhī	['Abdu'llāh]	Shuhūr 1074 (words), A. H. 1084, Jumādā II 12=1673 A.D., September 14.	Do.	Records the text of a royal <i>farmān</i> announcing to the <i>muqaddims</i> , the <i>kulkarnīs</i> and the ryots of the village Mangalwāram, in the division (<i>a'māl</i>) of Janwāra alias Hasanābād that with the commencement of the Shuhūr year 1074 (1673 A.D.), as noted, the revenue of the aforesaid village was exclusively endowed for ever for the expenses of free-kitchen, light, the reciters of the <i>Qur'ān</i> , and the attendants of the tomb of the late Nekkām Khān, and further directing the office-bearers, the <i>karkūns</i> , the <i>desā'is</i> , <i>thalukarnīs</i> , <i>muqaddims</i> and <i>kulkarnīs</i> of the said division to continue the endowment for the said purpose without any hindrance. Ends with an imprecation against the violators. Cf. <i>A. R. Arch. Dep. Niz. Dom.</i> , 1933-34, p. 7, f.n.1.

8	Golconda.—Slab fixed in the ground within the Fath Gate. Originally from near the steps leading to the Musā-Burj of the Fort.	Do.	Abdu 'llāh	A. H. 1050, Rajab=1640 A.D., October-November.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that <u>Khairāt Khān</u> , an official of the court, constructed 'these shops' and a well for water and planted the garden. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, p. 55, pl. XVIII a; <i>Landmarks of the Deccan</i> , p. 148.
9	Ashrafi-Masjid. Central <i>mihṛāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulṥ</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18, Ch. III, verse 37; Ch. XIX, verse 57. Inscribed by Sayyid Ṣadru'd-Dīn Muḥammad. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. <i>A. R. Arch. Dep. Niz. Dom.</i> , 1937-40, p. 5.
10	Chini-Masjid. In the central <i>mihṛāb</i>	....	....	A.H. 997=1588-89 A.D.	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 144. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
11	Above the central arch of the facade, same mosque.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the Shiite <i>ḍurūd</i> . Inscribed by Muḥammad (perhaps the same as in No. 9 above; cf. Nos. 24, 78, below). In characters of about the 16th century.
12	Baridi-Masjid. In the central <i>mihṛāb</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 37-8 and a Tradition. Do.
13	Mosque of Pir Gunḍay Shāh. Above the main gate.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Bismi'llāh</i> only. In characters of 16th-17th centuries.
14	Medallion to the right of the same gate	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulṥ</u> in <u>Tughṛā</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13. Do.
15	Medallion on the left	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
16	North gate, same mosque. Above the arch.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulṥ</u>	As in No. 13 above.
17	East side of a grave in the compound of the same mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1130 (and chronogram)=1717-18 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	First half missing. Its full text, quoted in <i>Tawārikh-i-Far-khunda</i> (MS.). (<i>vide Landmarks</i> , p. 186, which does not take notice of the present epigraph) records the construction of the tomb of Nūru'd-Dīn Muḥammad. 'Arab, a saintly person who had died a hundred years ago, by Ṣandal Khān, the <i>gal'adār</i> (Custodian) of the Fort, at the instance of Shaiḫ Ni'matu'llāh, also a holy person, to whom it was revealed in a dream that the saint was buried at that particular place.
18	Jāmi'-Masjid, near the Bālā-Ḥiṣār. Above the main gate.	Bahmani	Mahmūd Shāh	A. H. 924 (words)=1518-19 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulṥ</u> in <u>Tughṛā</u> .	Records the construction of the mosque by Sultān Qulī entitled Quṭbu'l-Mulk. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, p. 48, pl. XIX b; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 110.
19	Central <i>mihṛāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulṥ</u> in <u>Tughṛā</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 37-8. Appears to be of the same date as above.
20	Mosque near the Sanitary Inspector's office. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XCVII. In characters of about the 16th century.
21	Nimbāoli-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihṛāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 979=1571-72 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulṥ</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 144.
22	Mosque near the Peṭlā-Burj. Above the main gate.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII. In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Golconda—<i>contd.</i>					
23	In the central <i>mihrab</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulth</i>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XLVIII, verses 1-4. Do.
24	Right <i>mihrab</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18. Inscribed by Muhammad (cf. No. 11 above). In characters of about the 16th century.
25	Left <i>mihrab</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulth</i> in <i>Tughra</i> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.
26	Royal Tomb. Tomb of 'Abdu'llāh Qutb Shāh. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1023, Shawwāl 28=1614 A.D., November 21. (2) A. H. 1035, Jumādā I, 14, Wednesday=1626 A.D., February 1. (3) A. H. 1083, Muharram 3, Sunday=1672 A.D., April 21.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Thulth</i> .	Records the death, on the third date, of Sultān 'Abdu'llāh, son of Sultān Muhammad Qutb Shāh, who was born on the first date and having been placed on the throne on the second, ruled for 48 years. Published <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, pp. 39-40, pl. XIII a.
27	Tomb of Fāṭima Khānam. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1087, Shawwāl 20=1676 A.D., December 16.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Thulth</i> and Naskh.	Records the death of Fāṭima Khānam, daughter of Sultān 'Abdu'llāh Qutb Shāh. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1915-16, p. 40, pl. XIII b; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 183.
28	Tomb of Mirzā Nizāmu'd-Dīn. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1085, Šafar 26, Saturday=1674 A.D., May 22.	Do.	Records the death of Mirzā Nizāmu'd-Dīn Ahmad. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1923-24, p. 32, pl. IX b.
29	Top and sides of another grave, same place	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulth</i>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 16 and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In about the same characters. Published, <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 181.
30	Tomb of Hayāt-Bakhsh Begam. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1077, Sha'bān 28, night of Tuesday=1667 A.D., February 13.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and <i>Thulth</i> .	Records the demise of Hayāt Bakhsh Begam. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 35, pl. X d.
31	Jāmi' mosque near the above tomb. Central <i>mihrab</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1077=1666-67 A.D.	Arabic, <i>Thulth</i>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses, 137-38. Inscribed by Taqī'u'd-Dīn Muhammad, son of Shaikh Sāliḥ al-Bahrānī. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 36, pl. XI; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 166.

32	Medallion to the right of the same <i>mihrab</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughra</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter LXI, verse, 13. Ibid., p. 36.
33	Medallion to the left of the same <i>mihrab</i>	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
34	Tomb of Pem Matl. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1078, (and chronogram)=1662-63 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> and Nasta'liq	Apart from religious texts, comprises a chronogram for the demise of Pem Matl. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 36, pl. XII a ; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 152.
35	Grave in front of the Chhoṭi-Masjid. Top and sides.	....	....	A. H. 1088 Dhu'l-Hijja 20=1878 A.D., February 3.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter III, verse 16 and Shiite <i>durūd</i> .
36	Grave in front of another mosque nearby. Top and sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains the <i>Nad-i-'Ali</i> , and <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter II, Verses 255, 285-86 and Chapters CIX and CXII-CXIV. In characters of about the 17th century.
37	Tomb of Princess Kulsūm's son. Top and sides of a sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1087=1627-28 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Naskh</u> .	Records the death of the son of Kulsūm, daughter of the late Sultān Muḥammad Quṭb Shāh. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 34, pl. X b.
38	Grave in the mosque near the above. Top and sides of a sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter III, verse 16, Chapter II, verses 255, 285-86 and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
39	Loose slabs in the office of the Caretaker. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 18. Do.
40	No. 2.	....	....	A. H. 996=1587-88 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulth</u> .	Records the demise of Sayyid Abū Ṭālib Astarābādī.
41	No. 3.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter XCVII, verses 1 & 3. In characters of about the 17th century.
42	No. 4.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapters XCVII and CIX, part of verse 1. Do.
43	No. 5.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 18. Do.
44	No. 6.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
45	No. 7.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
46	No. 8.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
47	Tomb of Sultān Qulī. Sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 950, Jumādā II 2, Monday=1543 A.D., September 2.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the demise of Sultān Qulī, entitled Quṭbu'l-Mulk, better known as Bāra Malik. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 27, pl. V a ; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 112.
48	Small tomb behind the above. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter III, verse 16. In characters of about the 17th century.
49	Tomb of Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 988, Rabī'II 21, Thursday=1580 A.D., June 5 (the weekday was Sunday).	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the death of Sultān Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 28, pl. VI a ; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 123.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH— <i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL— <i>contd.</i> Golconda— <i>contd.</i>					
50	Tomb of Muḥammad Amin. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 1004, Sha'bān 25, Sunday=1596 A. D., April 14 (the weekday was Wednesday).	Arabic prose and verse, Kūfī, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mirzā Muḥammad Amin, son of Sultān Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 29, pl. VIII a; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 127, pl.
51	Tomb of Nekkām Khān. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic Thulth & Nasta'liq.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter XCVII and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 38.
52	Headstone of the same grave	Qutb Shāhī	['Abdu'llāh]	(1) A.H. 1083, Dhu'l-Hijja 10=A. D., 1673, March 19. (2) Shuhūr 1074, A.H. 1084 Jumādā II, 12=1673, A.D., September 14.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Almost a copy of No. 7 above. Further states that Nekkām Khān expired on the first date and that the text was inscribed by Kalb-i-'Alī son of Muḥammad Ṣādiq. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 38, pl. XII b; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 176.
53	Headstone of a grave on the terrace of the Tomb of Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh. Obverse.	....	....	A.H., Shawwāl 11.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records the death of Amīr Sayyid Ḥasan Mustafā Khān. Year left out. In characters of about the 16th century.
54	Reverse of the same headstone	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Thulth	Contains religious text, expressing faith in Prophet Muḥammad and his family. Do.
55	Another grave to the west of the above. Top.	....	....	A.H. 1024-1615-16 A.D.	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, words Allāh, Muḥammad and 'Alī.
56	Graves on the south-western extension of the same terrace. Tops of grave No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 16, and invocation to Allāh and Muḥammad. In characters of about the 17th century.
57	No. 2	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Shiite Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 16. Do.
58	No. 3	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 16. Do.
59	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
60	Tomb of Muḥammad Qulī Qutb Shāh. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1020 (& words), Dhu'l-Qa'da 17, Satur-	Arabic and Persian, Naskh & Thulth.	Records the death of Muḥammad Qulī Qutb Shāh, son of Ibrāhīm Shāh, who passed away on the first date at the age of forty-nine years after a reign of thirty-one years. Second

				day=1612 A.D., January 11.		date probably that of the construction of the grave. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 31, pl. V b; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 130.
				(2) A.H. 1023=1614-15 A.D.		
61	Tomb of Muhammad Quṭb Shāh. Tops and sides of graves, No. 1.	....	....	(1) A. H., 1001, Rajab=1593. A.D., March-April (2) A.H. 1020, Dhū'l-Qa'da 17=1612-A.D., January 11 (3) A.H. 1035, Jum-ādā I, 13, Wednesday=1626 A. D., January 31.	Do. . . .	Records the death, on the third date, of Sultān Muhammad Quṭb Shāh, son of Mirzā Muhammad Amin, son of Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh, who was born on the first date and placed on throne on the second. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 32, pl. IX b; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 139.
62	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 1031=1621-22 A.D. (2) A.H. 1050, Jum-ādā II 15(?)=1640 A.D., September 22.	Arabic, Naskh and Thulth.	Records the death of Khānam Ā[ghā], which took place on the first date. Also seems to state that the tomb was completed (?) on the second date. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 32, pl. IX a; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 135.
63	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1045=1635-36 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Thulth.	Records the death of Shāh Khundkār, son of Sayyid Muhammad al-Hussaini. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 33, pl. X c; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 146.
64	No. 4. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and Thulth.	Contains Shiite Creed and <i>durūd</i> , and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255, 285-86, Chapter III, verse 16. In characters of about the 17th century.
65	Tomb of Fāṭima Sultān. Graves, No. 1. Top and sides.	....	....	A.H. 1082 Sha'bān 18=1671 A. D., December 10.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records the demise of Mīr Yahyā son of Nizāmu'd-Dīn Aḥmad. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16 p. 34; <i>Landmarks</i> p. 138.
66	Headstone of the same grave. Obverse and reverse.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains the <i>Nāḍ-i-'Alā</i> and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
67	No. 2. Top . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. Do.
68	Grave No. 3. Top and sides . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1035=1625-26 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth and Naskh.	Records the name of Fāṭima Sultān, daughter of Sultān Muhammad Amin. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, p. 34, pl. X a; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 138.
69	Tomb of Mirzā Ḥakīm. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 1062=1651-52 A.D.	Arabic, Thulth	Contains the <i>Nāḍ-i-'Alā</i> , <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapters XXIV, verses 35-6, and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . Published, <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 150.
70	Mosque of Muṣṭafā Khān in the Nayā Qal'a. Above the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 969=1561-62 A.D.	Arabic verse, Thulth	Contains a hemistich comparing the enclosure to the 'Garden of Eden'. Cf. <i>A.R. Arch. Dep., Niz. Dom.</i> , 1937-38, p. 6.
71	Central mihrāb of the same mosque. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth in Tughrā.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 37-8. In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Golconda—<i>concl'd.</i>					
72	Graves in the courtyard. Top and sides. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 966, <u>Sha'bān</u> 3=1559 A.D., May 11	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Records the death of Mirzā 'Alī, son of Kamālu'd-Dīn Husain entitled Muṣṭafā <u>Khān</u> , who is described as having risen from the horizon of Ardastān (in Irān) and ascended the zenith, illuminating the whole world and more particularly the Deccan, which is spoken of as one of the foremost regions of India. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 6.
73	No. 2. (partly buried in the floor) . . .	....	....	A.H. 968, Ramaḍān 14=1561 A. D., May 29.	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Epitaph, but name of the deceased not contained in the extant text. Inscribed by Muḥammad, son of 'Alī Iṣfahānī.
74	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 971, <u>Sha'bān</u> 23=1564 A. D., April 6.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of <u>Shāh</u> Abu'l-Qāsim, son of Sayyid Kamālu'd-Dīn Husain, entitled Muṣṭafā <u>Khān</u> (Ardastānī) whose career is described as in No. 68 above.
75	Graves on the terrace of the same mosque. No. 1. Top and sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter III, verse 17, and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
76	No. 2. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains the <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter III, verse 17, Chapter XV, verses 45-6, etc. Do.
77	Mosque of Mullā Khayālī, near the Jallād Burj in Nayā-Qal'a. Above the main gate.	Qutb Shāhī . . .	Ibrāhīm	A. H. 977 (chronogram)=1569-70 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Records the construction of the mosque by Mullā Khayālī. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> 1937-38, pp. 49-50, pl. XVII b.
78	Central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, v. 18). Inscribed by Muḥammad. (Cf. Nos. 11, 24 above). In characters of about the 16th century.
79	Three medallions in the same place. Right one.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains the word Allāh. In characters of the 17th-18th centuries.
80	Left one . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
81	Middle one . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.

82	Hyderabad.—Toli-Masjid in Kulthūm-pūra. Central mihrāb.	Qutb Shāhī	‘Abdu’līsh	A.H. 1082 (and chronogram)=1671-72 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque by Mūs. Khānā. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1917-18, p. 50, pl. XX a; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 66.
83	Right and left sides of the same mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur’ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 17th century.
84	Masjid Rahīm Khān, same locality. Central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth in Tughrā.	Do. Inscribed by Mir ‘Alī. Published, <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 58.
85	Dargāh Shāh Jamāl. Above the north gate.	....	....	A.H. 1240 (and words and chronogram), Dhu’l-Qa’da 24=1825 A.D., July 10.	Persian verse, Nasta‘liq.	Records the death of His Holiness Shāh Jamāl.
86	Above the south gate	....	....	(1) A. H. 1241 (and chronogram)=1825-26 A. D. (2) A. H. 1247 (and chronogram)=1831-32 A.D.	Do.	Records that the commencement of the construction of the tomb of his spiritual guide (name not given) by Sayyid Yahyā took place on the first date and it was completed on the second.
87	Above the west gate	....	....	A. H. 1240 (and chronogram)=1824-25 A. D.	Do.	Records the death of Shāh Jamālū-Dīn.
88	Marble bowl in the Dargāh. North side	....	....	....	Do.	Records that Tāha offered the bowl as an offering. Also states that one who fills it, in all sincerity, with (various dishes like) rice and milk, <i>pulāo</i> and <i>biryānī</i> and <i>mālibā</i> will get relief from affliction, bewilderment and calamity respectively. In characters of about the 19th century.
89	South side	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and a Tradition. Do.
90	West side	....	....	(1) A. H. 1289 (and chronogram)=1852-53 A.D. (2) A. H. 1272 (and chronogram)=1855-56 A. D.	Persian, Nasta‘liq	Contains two chronogrammatic phrases meaning ‘the boat i.e. beggars bowl that realises the need of the world’ and ‘the boat of needs (rested) on the shore of desire.’
91	Dargāh of Malik Dānā. Head-stone of the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and Naskh in Tughrā-i-Ma’kūs.	Contains Shite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
92	Dargāh Husainī Bādshāh. Old head-stone, obverse and reverse.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
93	Modern Headstone	....	....	A. H. 1256 (and two chronograms), Jumādā I 127=1840 A.D., July 27.	Persian and Urdū verse, Nasta‘liq.	Records (in two fragments, one in Persian and the other in Urdū) the death of Sayyid Shāh Husainī Bādshāh Qādirī Aurangābādī. Set up by Col. Sayyid Ghauth Abū Tālib, Director of Administration, Sarf-i-Khāss. Composed by Dard.
94	Graveyard in Musta‘idpūra. Sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Thulth	Contains the <i>Nād-i-‘Alē</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Hyderabad—<i>contd.</i>					
95	Another sarcophagus . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>durūd</i> , Shiite Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13. <u>Do.</u>
96	Masjid in Sabzi-Mandī . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1272 (and chronogram)=1855-56 A. D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains a saying meaning 'The mosque is one of the lasting good deeds', which also forms the chronogram.
97	Dargāh of Miyān <u>Mishk</u> . Headstone. .	....	....	A. H. 1092, Rabī' 129, Sunday=1681 A.D., April 8 (the week-day was Friday).	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the demise of Miyān <u>Mishk</u> . Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1917-18, p. 56, pl. XXIII b ; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 87, pl. 6.
98	Dargāh of <u>Shāh</u> Mūsā Qādiri. South wall.	....	....	A. H. 1105 (and chronogram)=1693-94 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq.	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase recording the death of a descendant of Fātima (daughter of the Prophet).
99	North wall. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1106 (and chronogram)=1694-95 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Refers to the tomb as 'the sleeping-chamber of the lover (of God)', which also forms the chronogram.
100	<u>Kishtī</u> (Bowl), kept inside the Dargāh. .	....	....	A. H. 1233 (and chronogram)-1817-18 A. D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase 'the boat (i.e. bowl) for bounty'.
101	Another <u>Kishtī</u> , same place . . . .	....	....	Do.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase 'it is like a great boat'.
102	Third <u>Kishtī</u> . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase 'the boat (fulfilling) my needs'.
103	Mosque in the Dargāh. Two slabs in the west wall.	Qutb <u>Shāhi</u> . . .	[Ibrāhīm]	A. H. 975 (words)=1567-68 A. D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Records that Mujāhid Khān constructed the tomb over the remains of 'Ainu'l-Mulk, who is spoken of as one of the famous and trusted officials of the king.
104	Slab in the south wall. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> , <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 16th century.
105	Slab in the north wall. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18. Do.
106	Two slabs in the west wall, northern end.	Qutb <u>Shāhi</u> . . .	Muhammad Qulī	A. H. 1002=1593-94 A. D.	Do.	States that the mosque was built by the orders of the exalted Mīrzā Husian Baig.

107	Loose slabs in the mosque. No. 1	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
108	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> . Do.
109	Ablution Tank . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1241 (and chronogram)=1825-26 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase only.
110	Graves behind the above mosque. Headstone No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
111	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Do.
112	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Fragmentary. Contains a verse of reflective nature occurring in epitaphs. Do.
113	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1085, Jumādā II 26=1674 A.D., September 17.	Persian, Naskh	Records the demise of Mir Mustafā.
114	Wall behind the above graves . .	....	....	A. H. 1107 (and chronogram)=1695-96 A. D.	Do.	Contains the chronogrammatic phrase <i>Rauḍa-i-Kāmila</i> (i.e. the perfect tomb).
115	Mosque of Māmā Baran in Bāra Galli. Above the main gate.	....	....	A. H. 1231 (and chronogram)=1815-16 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a chronogrammatic hemistich referring to 'this gate, reservoir and mosque'.
116	Daira of Mir Mu'min. Grave of Ibrāhīm Baig.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of Ibrāhīm Baig Mājandārānī (Māzandarānī?). In characters of the 18th century.
117	Jāmi' Masjid, near the Chār-Minār. Medallion in the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1204=1789-90 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13.
118	Around the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1006=1597-98 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 142-43 and Ch. XXVIII verses 180-82. Written by Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḥammad al-Fakhkhār Shīrāzī, son of Jamālu'd-Dīn Husain. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1917-18, p. 45, pl. XVI; <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 28.
119	Headstone of a grave near the Patthar-giṭṭi mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic prose and verse, Naskh.	Contains the <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> and Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
120	Dargāh of Shāh Qāsim known as Urdū Sharif. On the northern entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1255 (and chronogram)=1839-40 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of His Holiness Muḥammad Shafī'.
121	On the western entrance . . . . .	....	....	(1) A. H. 1282 (and chronogram)=1865-66 A.D. (2) A.H. 1290=1873-74 A.D.	Do.	In two parts. The first part contains a chronogrammatic hemistich meaning 'the lord of the world is the intercessor' yielding the first date and the other part states that the <i>jālī</i> (perforated stone-screen) of the dargāh was got made on the second date by all the admirers and disciples of the saint, its builder (?) being Sayyid Bahbūd 'Aḥ. The first date probably that of commencement.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dyansty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Hyderabad—<i>contd.</i>					
122	South entrance, north face . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1238 (and chronogram)=1822-23 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Shāh Qāsim</u> , a saint. Composed by Ma'nī.
123	South face . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1238 (and 2 chronograms)=1822-23 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of <u>Shāh Qāsim</u> and states that the <i>jālī</i> was constructed by Sayyid 'Umar 'Alī <u>Shāh</u> . Composed by Ma'nī.
124	Southern arch of the enclosure of Jamālu'd-Dīn.	....	....	(1) 1219 (chronogram)=1804-05 A.D. (2) A. H. 1282 (and chronogram)=1865-66 A.D. (3) A. H. 1290=1873-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the birth and death respectively on the first two dates of a saint (name not specified) and the construction of the <i>jālī</i> by Sayyid Bahbūd 'Alī on the third date.
125	Northern entrance, south face . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1255 (and 2 chronograms)=1839-40 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the saint Muhammad <u>Shafi'</u> .
126	Eastern entrance . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian and Urdu verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains an eulogy of the saint Muhammad <u>Shafi'</u> . Composed by Bahbūd (cf. Nos. 121, 124).
127	Masjid of <u>Shāh Lagan</u> in the Chhatta Bāzār. Two slabs on the facade.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1093 (and chronogram)=1681-82 A.D. (2) A. H. 1094 and chronogram)=1682-83 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the commencement of the construction of the mosque of al-i-'Alī (lit. descendants of 'Alī) on the first, and its completion on the second, date.
128	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 144. In characters of about the 17th century.
129	Dargāh Faḡ-i-'Ām. Graves in the compound. Headstones No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Damaged. Contains the Shiite <i>durūd</i> . Do.
130	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Do.
131	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.

132	Chaukhandī near the <u>Chilla</u> of Mirān Dātār in Yāqūtpūra. Loose slab (probably from the Nāg-Baoli nearby).	....	....	A.H. 1093 (and chronogram)=1681-82 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq.	Records the construction of the (step-?) well by <u>Shāh Ghadānfar</u> .
133	Dargāh of Quṭb-i-'Ālam. Above the western door.	....	....	A. H. 1265 (chronogram)=1848-49 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of <u>Shujā'u'Dīn Murshīd</u> (i.e. the spiritual guide) Quṭb-i-'Ālam.
134	Dargāh of Sayyid Barahna. Graves in the compound. Headstones No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
135	No. 2, obverse and reverse	....	....	A. H. 1072, Jumādā II 15=1662 A.D., January 26.	Arabic, Naskh and <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of a person who appears to have been a descendant of the eighth Imām ('Alī ar'Riḍā, son of Mūsā); the steps of the pedigree not very clear.
136	Above the southern entrance	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVII, part of verse 79. In characters of about the 17th century.
137	Above the eastern door of the Dargāh	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVII, part of verse 78. Do.
138	Dargāh of Yūsuf <u>Shāh</u> , Nāmpalli. Above the southern entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1121 (and chronogram), <u>Dhu'l-Hijja</u> 6=1710 A.D., January 26.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq.	Records the death of a saint named <u>Sharifu'd-Dīn Yūsuf</u> .
139	Dargāh (Chaukhandī) of <u>Ujālā Shāh</u> . North side.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1199=1784-85 A.D. (2) A.H. 1270 (and chronogram)=1853-54 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a phrase invoking Allāh's mercy, which also yields the second date.
140	South side, same place	....	....	A. H. 1262 (and chronogram)=1845-46 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq.	Records the construction of the Dargāh of <u>Ujālā Shāh Shāhib</u> , by his servant <u>Laṭifu'llāh</u> . Composed by <u>Iḥān</u> .
141	Sālār Jang Rest House. Slabs buried in the compound. No. 1.	....	....	(1) A.D. 1804 (2) A.D. 1806, June 8	English, Roman	States that the bank which 'was constructed by Meer Alum Prime Minister of His H. S. S. the Soubahdar under the Direction of S. H. Russel Esquire of the Corps of Engineers on the Madras Establishment', was begun on the first and completed on the second date.
142	No. 2	....	....	A. H. 1221=1806-07 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text praising Allāh who causes the water to flow.
143	Mir-'Ālam-kā-Tālāb. On the bund	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.
144	Dargāh of Mir Maḥmūd. Loose slab	....	....	A. H. 1330=1911-12 A.D.	Arabic and Persian. Naskh.	Contains a charm in the form of figures, <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXVI, verses 82-3, etc. and gives the name of its compiler viz. Sayyid <u>Shamsu'd-Dīn Husainī</u> , the <i>sajjāda</i> of the Dargāh of Mir Maḥmūd Auliya.
145	South wall of an enclosure, same place	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> and Nasta-'liq.	Contains an eulogistic description of the tomb of Mir Maḥmūd, situated on the hill. In characters of about the 18th century.
146	Sides of a grave near the main gate	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 17th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i></p> <p>HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i></p> <p>HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i></p> <p>Hyderabad—<i>concl'd.</i></p>					
147	Tomb on the Hakimpet hill. Headside of the grave.	....	....	A. H. 1059=1649 A.D.	Arabic Naskh	Contains a phrase meaning 'wisdom', Published, <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 151.
148	Footside . . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Faut-i-Hakīm</i> (i. e. death of Hakīm).
	<p>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT</p> <p>KODANGAL TAHSIL</p>					
149	Bāmāspet.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Nasta'-liq.	Contains the <i>Nād-i-'Aḥ</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
	PARGI TALUK					
150	Kundrug.—Jāmi'-Masjid. On the facade	Bahmanī	Muhammad III	A. H. 875 (words)= 1470-71 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque by Khān-i-A'zam Farhat Khān and refers to Maliku' sh-Sharq Ma'rūf Khānī as having superintended the work.
151	Graveyard. Graves. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1081, Sha'bān 25, Wednesday= 1670 A.D., December 28.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Muhammad Husain, son of Khwāja Muhammad Qāsim Shīrāzī.
152	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
153	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1010, Ramaḍān 12-1602 A. D., February 24.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the demise of Hājī Malik Muḥabbat.
154	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1081 (words)= 1670-71 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the Shiite <i>durūd</i> .
155	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1165, Ramaḍān 18=1752 A.D., July 19.	Persian, Naskh	Records the demise of Shaikh Mandan (?), son of Shaikh Husain,

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT						
MADNUR TALUK						
156	Fathullāpur.—Mu'askarī-Masjid. Central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1014 (and chronogram)= 1605-06 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Thulth.	Records the construction of a mosque and planting of a garden by Malik 'Abdu'llāh. Composed by 'Amī.
157	Above No. 156 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1014=1605 06 A.D.	Arabic, Thulth	Contains the Shiite <i>durūd</i> . Inscribed by Shamsu'd-Dīn 'Alī 'a' sh-Shirāzī.
158	Medallions above the central mihrāb. Right one.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth in Tughrā.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18. In characters of about the 17th century.
159	Left one . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 108. Do.
160	Central one . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapters. LIV, verses 54-55. Do.
DELHI						
161	Delhi.—Red fort Museum. Slabs. No. 1	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXVII, part of verse 4. In characters of the 12th-13th centuries.
162	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXVII, part of verse 4. Do.
163	No. 3	Khalji	['Alān'd-Dīn] Muḥammad Shāh .	....	Persian, Thulth	Refers to the construction of a fort and a gate. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1917-18, p. 19, pl. V c.
GUJRAT						
AHMADABAD DISTRICT						
AHMADABAD CITY TALUK						
164	Ahmadābād.—Outer face of the city-wall, to the left of the Rāikhaḍ Gate.	....	....	A. H. 1028, Rabi' I, 1=1619 A. D., February 6.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Gujarātī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the āro (i.e. the bathing or washing place) by Shafi (sic.) Khān, Bakhshīu' Mulkī, under the supervision of Sayyid Kamāl of Junner. Published, <i>Muslim Monuments of Ahmadabad</i> , Poona (1942), p. 38, No. VI c.
165	Madrasa of Shujā'at Khān, Salāpos Road (now Sultān Ahmad Yatīm Khāna). Above the inner arch of the main entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1109 (and 2 chronograms)= 1697-98 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a college (<i>madrasa</i>) and a reservoir by Shujā'at Khān. Ibid., p. 97, Nos. LIII a, b.
166	Tomb of Hafsānī Mā'i, near the Rānī-kā-Ḥaḡira in Mānek Chowk. Top and sides of a grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XL, verses 2-3, Ch. III, v. 18, Ch. XLI, v. 30, Ch. IX, v. 21, Ch. III, v. 185. In characters of about the 15th century.
167	Mosque in the Dargāh of Shāh 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, in Khānpur. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1152=1739-40 A.D.	Arabic, Thulth	Contains the First Creed. (Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1967-68, No. D, 91).

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i> AHMADABAD DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> AHMADABAD CITY TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Ahmadabad—<i>concl'd.</i>					
168	Graves on a platform in the compound of the mosque of Muḥaḥiz Khān, Gheekānta Road. Northern side of a grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Illegible. In characters of about the 15th century.
169	Mosque adjoining the Navgazā Pīr, in Kālūpūr. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1158, Jumādā I 27=1745 A.D., June 16.	Do.	Records the martyrdom of Sayyidanā Quṭbu'd-Dīn the martyr son of Sayyidanā Dā'ūdji, son of Quṭb. Cf. <i>Mus. Mon. Ahm.</i> p. 100, pl. No. LVII.
170	Chaukiwālī-Masjid in Daryāpur, Dabgar-wādā. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Sultāns of Gujarat	Maḥmūd I	A.H. 864 (words), Rajab 2=1460 A.D., April 29.	Do.	States that this fine building and noble edifice with a lofty porch enclosed within four painted walls (i.e. garden) having planted trees intended to bear varied fruits, along with a well and a reservoir was constructed, for the benefit of men and animals by Malik Ḥājī, son of Barāmad Sultānī, entitled 'Maliku'sh-Sharg' Imādu'l-Mulk, the 'aridu'l-mamālīk' (i.e. Pay-master of the army). Written by Khānshah, son of Muḥammad, son of Junaid Kiyā. Cf. <i>Bul. Dec. Col. Res. Inst.</i> , Vol. IV (1943), pp. 358-62.
171	Mosque in Tīmā-Pole in Kālūpur Pānch-patti. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1067 (and chronogram)=1656-57 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the erection of the mosque in the city of Ahmadabad in the reign of the king.
172	Mosque of Maulānā Walī'ullāh in Teliyā Mill. Left side of the pulpit.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXVIII, verses 1-7. In characters of the early 15th century.
173	Manchhā (Manshā)-kī-Masjid in Saraspur. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Sultāns of Gujarat	Muzaffar II	Shamsiyya, year 6, A.H. 922=1516-17 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by the royal consort Rānī Hīr Bā'ī. Cf. <i>An. Rep. Arch. Sur.</i> , 1921-22, p. 66.
174	Shāh 'Ālam's Rauda, in Rasulābād locality. Pillar at the head of a grave, situated immediately to the south of the mausoleum of the saint.	....	....	A. H. 1103 (chronogram)=1691-92 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that Ghadanfar Baig who expired of the wounds inflicted by the enemy's sword, exhorted his freinds. before his death to avenge him and expressed a desire to be buried at the foot of (the saint) Shāh-i-'Ālam.
175	Sides of one of the two graves on a platform adjacent to the store-room, same place.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, verses 1-7, Ch. II, v. 255, Ch. CIX, CXII-CXIV. In characters of about the 15th century.
176	Headstone of a grave (first in the second row) on the platform situated to the east of the Rauda-i-Thānī, same place.	....	....	A. H. 1224 (and chronogram)=1809-10 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Seems to record the martyrdom of Mastāna (?) Shāh.

177	Headside of one of the three graves to the south of the above.	....	....	A. H. 1292 (and chronogram), Ramaḡān = 1875 A.D., October.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Sayyid Hasan 'Āli, son of Sayyid Bāqir 'Alī shāh Bukhārī.
178	Loose slab in a tomb-enclosure to the west of the 'Arab Šāhib's Tomb, same place.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a Quatrain expressive of grief at the demise of some one (name not specified). In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
DEHGAM TALUK						
179	Bahiyāl.—Jāmi' mosque. Loose slab	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian and Urdu verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Apart from the First Creed, mentions the Four Companions of the Prophet, viz. Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān and Haidar (i.e. 'Alī). In characters of about the 19th century.
DHOLKA TALUK						
180	Dholkā.—Mosque in the Dargāh of Hadrat Shāh. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Refers to the endowment of the annual income from 189 villages included in the <i>chakbandī</i> of the <i>qaṣba</i> (town) of Dholka, at the rate of one rupee from each, arranged in the time of Gāikwād (of Baroda) for the maintenance of the mosque and the <i>khānqāh</i> of Hadrat Shāh. It also states that 75 rupees were to be collected from the share of the Trustee and a quarter <i>tanka</i> from (each of?) the merchants of the town and spent for the said establishment through Sher Miyān Parmār (a <i>jāgīrdār</i> of Dhōlkā). In characters of about the 19th century.
VIRAMGAM TALUK						
181	Dekāwārā.—Loose slab in the possession of Dā'ūd Bhā'i Ādam Bhā'i Ghānchī. No. 1.	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 789 (words)= 1387-88 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by Khānshah, son of 'Umar, who was appointed the <i>muḡta'</i> of 'this iqtā' and who is mentioned to have subjugated through his sword, the unbelievers.
182	No. 2	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18. In characters of about the 14th-15th centuries.
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT						
RADHANPUR TALUK						
183	Rādhānpur.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the main entrance.	Nawwābs of Rādhānpur.	Chāziu'd-Dīn Khān	A. H. 1222 (and chronogram)= 1807-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by the chief.
184	Above the central mihrāb	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1221 (chronogram)=1806-07 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the foundation of the mosque of the Nawwāb.
185	Ghānchion-ki-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1217, Dhū'l-Hijja 27=1803 A.D., April 20.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and a Tradition.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i>					
	BANASKANTHA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	RADHANPUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Rādhanpur—<i>concl'd.</i>					
186	Khokhron-ki-Masjid. To the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1227=1812-13 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and Traditions.
187	Nagīna-Masjid. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Nawwābs of Rādhanpur.	Sher Khān	A. H. 1239 (and chronogram) = 1823-24 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed at the orders of Sardār Bibī, wife of the chief.
188	Dargāh of Sayyid Yūsuf, near a ruined gate, in Maḥalla Naqqār-Khāna. Loose slab. Findspot: Serpura, Radhanpur Taluk.	....	....	A.H. 1140, Rabi' II = 1727 A.D., October 6.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of a gate (<i>pol</i>) during the viceroyalty of Nawwāb Sarbaland Khān Bahādūr and the <i>faujdar</i> -ship of Khwāja Muḥammad Amin and Kotwālī of .....Qulī Baig.
189	Khādiwās-ki-Masjid. Loose wooden panel (originally fixed above the central <i>mihrāb</i>).	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 18th century.
190	Nāgorī-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>	....	....	(1) A.H. 1220, Šafar = 1805 A.D., May (2) A.H. 1220, Dhu'l-Qa'dā=1806 A.D., January-February.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque, which started on the first date and was completed on the second. Other details not clear.
191	Tomb of Nawwāb Zorāwar Khān. Above the door.	Nawwābs of Rādhanpur.	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the 'paradise-like tomb' was constructed by the orders of the king (name not given). In characters of the 18th-19th centuries.
	THARAD TALUK					
192	Šurād.—Mausoleum of Amīr Baig. Sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 1011 (and chronogram), Rajab 11, Monday=1602 A.D. December 15, (the weekly was Wednesday).	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	States that Amīr Baig fell in a battle with the enemies of religion after putting to death many persons. Published, <i>Corpus Ins. Bhavnagari</i> , pp. 33-9.
193	Loose headstone in the possession of Muḥammad Bhāi, Hardware merchant (reported to belong to the above mausoleum). Obverse.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII, verses 1-4, Ch. I, part of v. 7, Ch. III, v. 168-69, etc. In characters of the 14th century.
194	Reverse	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 255, Ch. XXVIII, v. 88, etc. Do.

JAMNAGAR DISTRICT						
JODIA TALUK						
195	Amran.—Dargāh of Dāwal Shāh. Slab at the headside of the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic(?), Naskh	Letters almost totally peeled off. Purport not clear. In characters of the 15th century.
KAIRA DISTRICT						
MEHMUDABAD TALUK						
196	Sojāli.—Tomb of Mubārak Sayyid. Recessed arch, to the left of the western entrance, outer side.	....	....	....	Arabic Naskh.	Contains verses from the Qasida-i-Burda. In characters of the 16th century. Cf. <i>Rev. List. Ant. Remains, Bombay Presidency</i> , p. 821.
197	Inner side, same entrance	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-57. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 821-22.
198	First arched recess in the northern wall	....	....	....	Do.	As in No. 196 above. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 321.
199	Headside of the grave of Sayyid Mubārak.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text pertaining to profession of Faith. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 322
200	Headside of the grave of Sayyid Mirān	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
201	Headside of one of the two graves in another compound.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and letters almost peeled off. Purport not clear. Do.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
SIDHPUR TALUK						
202	Dāsaj.—Jami' mosque. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 885 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja 4=1481 A.D., February 4.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of a mosque by Miyān Manjhlo Hājī Qadr Khāni, one of the fief holders (<i>wajāhdār</i>) of the village Dāsaj, the work having been executed by Rānā (or Lānā) of Ahmadnagar, the stone-carver (<i>sangtarāshī</i>). Cf. <i>Inscriptions of Baroda State</i> , vol. II, p. 6, pl. II b.
203	Sidhpur.—Idgāh. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1250 (words), Muḥarram 4, Wednesday= 1834 A.D., May 13.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh.	States that the Idgāh (<i>miṣalla</i>) of the <i>gaḡba</i> of Sitpūr, originally constructed by Achchū Bū, daughter of Sher Khān Faulādi, was in ruins and reconstructed on the given date by Achchhū Bū, inhabitant of the village of Jai (or Mai) sar (?).
204	Tomb of Turat Pir in the Sunni Graveyard. Headstone.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Indicates the resting-place to be that of 'Ulāl ('Alāwal?) (son of?) Ādam, commonly known as Turat Pir. Only epithet inscribed in Gujarati characters. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
205	Headstone of a grave near the above	....	....	A.H., Rabi'II 10.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the demise of Bāpū Chāndat Mirā, son of Miyā Dosan (?). Do.
206	Mulla Qādi Khān-ki-Masjid in Bohra graveyard. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1268=1851-52 A.D.	Do.	States that this mosque situated in the tomb-enclosure (<i>maqām</i>) of Sayyidanā Najmu'd-Dīn, originally built long ago, was rebuilt from its foundation by 'Isā, son of Dā'ud, son of Shams, son of Ibrāhīm, son of Jiwā(ji?), son of Ja'far, son of Lād Shāh, son of Ādamjī.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>concl'd.</i> MEHSANA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> SIDHPUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Sidhpur—<i>concl'd.</i>					
207	Headsides of graves on a platform in front of the above mosque. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1273, Shawwāl 7, night of Saturday = 1857 A.D., May 31.	Arabic, Naskh	States that the grave is of that Sayyidi Miyān Sāhib Luqmānji, son of Ibrāhīmji, son of Mullā Shamsji, son of Adamji, son of Tayyib Bha'i, son of Ali Bha'i.
208	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1228, Jumādā I 7, Friday = 1813 A.D., May 8.	Do.	States that the grave is of Ibrāhīmji, son of Shamsji (cf. above).
209	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1236, Jumādā II 14 = 1821 A.D., March 19.	Do.	States that the grave is that of Kunwar Bā'i, wife of Ibrāhīmji son of Shamsi (cf. No. 207 above).
	PANCHMAHALAS DISTRICT DOHAD TALUK					
210	Dohad.—Ghaznavi Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	(1) A.H. 416 (words = 1025-26 A.D., (2) A.H. 1325, (words) = 1907-08 A.D.	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque, called Ghaznavi Masjid in the text which was originally built in the time of Mahmūd Ghaznavi on the first date and was lying in a ruinous condition was reconstructed and a new reservoir built by the efforts of Qadīs Rafi'ud-Dīn on the second date, with the co-operation of the local Muslims.
211	Loose slab, same place	Sultāns of Gujarat .	Mahmūd Shāh I	A.H. 893 (words) = 1487-88 A.D.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Records the completion of a fine city called Mahmūdagar(?) in the time of the king. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, p. 20, pl. IX a.
212	Jāmi'-Masjid. On the door . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1084 (words) = 1673-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the gate on the mosque, by Muḥammad Nsthā(r?).
	GODHRA TALUK					
213	Godhrā.—Shāhi Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1011, Muḥarram 10=1602 A.D., June 20.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Modern (?) Records only the name of the mosque.
214	Rānī-ki- Masjid. Loose slab . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1160 (words), Rabi'II=1747 A.D., April.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque and four rooms adjacent to it endowed for it, by (?) Aḥmad, son of Dā'ūd with the surname ('urf) Muqaddam.

215	Nagina-Masjid. To the left of the north door.	Mughāl .	Muhammad Shāh	A.H. 1149 = 1736-37 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	States that this mosque which was in a ruinous condition was completely reconstructed by Bābū Khān, a resident of Tisgām and a deputy of Rāo Bājī (the Maratha chief). Written by Shaikh Bad[r]ā, son of Shaikh Muhammad Amin 'Abbāsī.
216	To the right of the same door.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Refers to Khwāja Dānish Muhammad Baig Khānī as the builder, probably of the mosque. In characters of about the 17th century.
217	Northern wall to the left of the door, inner face.			A.H. 1149, Sha'bān 1, night of Wednesday = 1736 A.D., November 24.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the death of Tānān Shāhiba, daughter of the 'present builder' of the mosque (cf. no. 215 above).
218	Masjid Imām Khān, in Maḥalla Sayyid-wādā. Facade.	....	....	A.H. 1219 (and words and chronogram) = 1804-05 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Bahādur Imām Khān Murshid.
219	Mosque adjoining the newly built Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the main entrance.	Sultāns of Gujarat .	Mahmūd Shāh I	A.H. 905 (words) = 1499-1500 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Slightly damaged. Records the erection of a mosque and the construction of a step-well in the noble city of Muhammadā-bād alias Chāmpāner by Malik a's-Sultānī.
HALOL TALUK						
220	Hālol.—Jāmi'-Masjid in Bāzār Maḥalla. Southern wall, facing east.	Do.	Muzaḥfar Shāh II	A.H. 930 = 1523-24 A.D.	Mixture of Arabic, and Persian, Thulth.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a mosque by one entitled Aḥmad Khān.
221	Dargāh of Khūnd-Mir. To the right side of the door.	....	....	(1) A. H. 930. Shawwāl 14 = 1524 A. D., August 15. (2) A. H.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the first date as that of martyrdom (of an unspecified person) and mentions the head-skulls? (<i>pūst-i-sar</i>) of the following martyrs of the Battle of Badar :—Hadrat Bādagī (1) Miyān Khūnd Mir Siddiq-i-Wilāyat (2) Miyān Sayyid Jalāl son, (3) Sayyid 'Aṭṭan, brother, (4) Malik Hammād maternal uncle and (5) Malik Miyānjī, maternal uncle, of the said Siddiq-i-Wilāyat.
RAJKOT DISTRICT						
MĀLIYĀ TALUK						
222	Māliyā Miānā.—Jāmi'-Masjid. To the right of the central mihrāb.	Sultāns of Gujarat	Mahmūd Shāh I	A. H. 912, Ramaḍān = 1507 A. D., January-February.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Damaged. Seems to record the construction of a mosque by Nizām, son of Abū Bakr, son of Tamāchī Jām and also refers to the designation of the town (<i>qasba</i>) as Rasūlābād.
223	Left side of the left mihrāb, same mosque.	....	....	A. H. 924 = 1518-19 A. D.	Persian, Naskh	Do. Purport not clear. Refers to Najm.... as the 'Judge of the religious code' (<i>i. e. a qāḍī</i>). Written by Muhammad.
224	Right side . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Najm, son of Hāmid, son of Aḥmad, son of.... as the governor (<i>hākim</i>) of the town of Māliyā (?). Calligraphy same as in No. 223 above.
MORVI TALUK						
225	Morvi.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	Sultāns of Gujarat .	....	A. H. 961 (words), Ramaḍān = 1554 A. D., July-August.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Badly damaged. Details not clear. Seems to record the construction of a mosque.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">JAMMU AND KASHMIR ANANTNAG DISTRICT ANANTNAG TAHSIL</p>						
226	Bijbehārā.—Graves n the graveyard near the Jāmi'-Maijid. West sides of No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1117 (words), Shawwāl 27 = 1706 A. D., January 31.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of some one (name not clear).
227	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1134, Dhu'l-Hijja 7=1722 A.D. September 7.	Persian, Naskh	Records the date only.
228	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1169, Ramaḍān 1= 1756 A. D., May 30.	Persian, Thulth	Do.
229	No. 4. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1143 (words)= 1730-31 A. D.	Persian, Naskh	Do.
230	No. 5. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1135, Safar 14 = 1722 A. D., November 13.	Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Do.
231	No. 6. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1132 (chronogram) = 1719-20 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a lady (name not given).
232	No. 7. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1210, Ramaḍān 9 = 1796 A. D., March 18.	Persian, Naskh	Records the name Khwāja Maqṣūd.
233	No. 8. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1108, Rajab 1= 1697 A. D., January 14.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the date only.
234	No. 9. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1109, Dhu'l-Qa'da 5 = 1698 A. D., May 5.	Persian, Naskh	Do.
235	No. 10. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1013 (?), Rabī' 1 25 = 1604 A. D., August 11.	Do.	Do.
236	No. 11. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1142 (and chronogram) = 1729-30 A. D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXVII, verse 80, which also forms the chronogram.

237	No. 12.	.....	.....	A. H. 1061, <u>Shawwāl</u> 2, Tuesday= 1651 A. D., Sep- tember 8.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the date only.
238	No. 13.	.....	.....	A. H. 1130, Rabi' II 30 = 1718 A. D., March 21.	Do. . . .	Do.
239	No. 14.	.....	.....	A. H. 1074 (?), Rabi' II 12 = 1663 A. D., November 3.	Do. . . .	Do.
240	No. 15.	.....	.....	A. H. 1122, Jumādā II 16 = 1710 A. D., August 1.	Do. . . .	Do.
241	No. 16.	.....	.....	A. H. 1163, <u>Sha'bān</u> 23 = 1750 A. D., July 17.	Do. . . .	Do.
242	No. 17.	.....	.....	A. H. 1240, Rama- dān 26, Zet (Jyes- tha ?) 26 = 1825 A. D., May 14.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Farzāna Didi.
243	No. 18.	.....	.....	A. H. 1195, <u>Dhu'l-</u> Qa' da 11 = 1781 A. D., October 29.	Do. . . .	Records the date only.
244	No. 19.	.....	.....	A. H. 1180, Rajab 19 = 1766 A. D., December 21.	Do. . . .	Do.
245	No. 20.	.....	.....	A. H. 1141 = 1728-29 A. D.	Persian, Nasta 'liq .	Do.
246	No. 21.	.....	.....	A. H. 1178, <u>Sha'bān</u> 2 = 1765 A. D., January 25.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Do.
247	No. 22.	.....	.....	A. H. 1149, <u>Sha'bān</u> 14 = 1736 A. D., December 7.	Persian, Nasta 'liq .	Do.
248	No. 23.	.....	.....	A. H. 1119 = 1707-08 A. D.	Do. . . .	Do.
249	No. 24.	.....	.....	A. H. 1091, Muḥar- ram 20 = 1680 A. D., February 11.	Do. . . .	Do.
250	No. 25.	.....	.....	A. H. 1183, Rabi' I 16 = 1769 A. D., July 20.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Do.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR—contd. ANANTNAG DISTRICT—concl'd. ANANTNAG TEHSIL—concl'd. Bijbehārā—concl'd.					
251	Graves in the 'graveyard near the Jāmi' Masjid. West side of No. 28.	....	....	A. H. 1182, Jumādā I 15 = 1768 A. D., September 27.	Persian, Naskh	Records the date only.
252	No. 27. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1135 (words), Šafār 21, Tuesday = 1722 A. D., November 20.	Do.	Do.
253	No. 28. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1139, Jumādā II 5 = 1727 A. D., January 17.	Do.	Do.
254	Top of No. 29. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of the 18th century.
255	West side of No. 30 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1168, Dhū'l-Hijja 16 = 1755 A. D., September 23.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Invokes prayers of forgiveness for 'Ālī.
256	No. 31. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1211, Rajab 1 = 1796 A. D., December 31.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Murād.
257	No. 32. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1161 (and words), Rabi' II 1 = 1748 A. D., March 20.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the demise of someone (name not mentioned).
258	No. 33. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1203, Muḥarram 13 = 1788 A. D., October 14.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Khwāja 'Abdu'sh-Shakūr.
259	No. 34. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1060 = 1649-50 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains only a hemistich of didactic nature.
260	No. 35. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1202, Rabi' I 17 = 1787 A. D., December 27.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXIX, part of verse 53.
261	No. 36. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1091, Šafār 6 = 1680 A. D., February 27.	Do.	Invokes prayers (for the deceased).

262	No. 37.	....	....	A. H. 1121 (words)= 1709-10 A. D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the date only.
263	No. 38.	....	....	A. H. 1077, Rabī' II 8=1666 A. D., Sep- tember 28.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a hemistich of didactic nature.
SRINAGAR DISTRICT						
264	Śrinagar.—Grave (partly covered by the trunk of a tree) on a platform to the west of the mosque of Malik Śahib, in Nauhaṭṭa locality. Sides.	....	....	(Kashmiri Era?) 68	Persian prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Incomplete. Records the death of Malik Jalāl, who is stated to be a descendant of <u>Ghori Khān</u> . In characters of about the 15th century.
265	Graves opposite Kashmir Handloom Woollen Industries Association. Sides of grave No. 1 (one side buried in the ground).	....	....	A.H. 898 = 149 -93 A.D.	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Mullā 'Uṭhman
266	No. 2 (three sides buried in the ground)	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Contains only a prayer for good end. In charac- ters of about the 15th century.
267	No. 3	....	....	A.H. 1095 (chron- ogram and words), Dhu'l-Hijja 10, Saturday = 1684 A.D., November 8.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Hāfiẓ 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm who expired before the Duḥā (i.e. 'Idu'l-Adḥā) prayers.
268	No. 4	....	....	A. H 1089 (and words and chrono- gram = Shawwāl 1 = 1678 A.D., November 6.	Do.	States that Hāfiẓ Amīn died on the day of Ramaḍān-'Id in the given year.
269	Grave of Fath Shāh in an enclosure in Nauhaṭṭa, near the Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Bal. Sides.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter XXXIX verse, 73, etc. and a prayer for good end. In characters of about the 16th century.
270	Graves in the graveyard, near the Dargāh of Bahāu'd-Dīn. Sides of grave No. 1.	....	....	(Kashmiri era?) 56	Persian prose and verse, <u>Naskh</u> .	States that this grave was constructed by <u>Khawāja</u> Marjān, in his life time in the given year.
271	No. 2	....	....	A.H. 980 (words) = 1572-73 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'- liq	Records the death of Shamsu'd-Dīn <u>Ghāzī</u> (?), the Qāḍī(?)
272	No. 3	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains verses of didactic nature. In characters of about the 15th century.
273	No. 4	....	....	....	Persian prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Do. Mentions Mubārak <u>Khātūn</u> , wife of Sulṭān Ḥ san.
274	No. 5	....	....	A.H. 870 (words), Shawwāl 27, fourth nigh of the week (i.e. night of Wed- nesday)=1466 A.D., June 12.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Records the death of Ḥaḍrat Makhdūma <u>Khātūn</u> .

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR—<i>contd.</i>					
	SRINAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Śrinagar—<i>contd.</i>					
275	Graves in the graveyard, near the Dargāh of Bahāu'd-Dīn. Sides of grave No. 6.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains prayers for the deceased (a lady whose name is not specified). In characters of about the 15th century.
276	Headstone of grave No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1074 (words), middle of Shawwāl (i.e. 15), Monday = 1664 A.D., May 1.	Persian verse Nasta-'liq.	Records the death of one <u>Khusraw</u> Baig, a disciple of <u>Khawājān</u> . Composed by <u>Ulugh</u> Baig.
277	Sides of grave No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains verses of didactic nature. In characters of about the 15th—16th centuries.
278	Top of grave No. 9 (in the royal enclosure)	....	....	A.H. 859 (words) = 1454-55 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Rābi'a <u>Khātūn</u> .
279	Sides of grave No. 10 (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Haibat <u>Khān</u> Qarlagh, grandson of the late Sultān Zainu'l-'Abidin on the daughter's side and of Sultān 'Alāu'd-Dīn Qarlagh of Phagli (or P! akli) on son's side. In characters of about the 15th century.
280	Do. No. 11 (partly buried in the ground).	....	....	A.H.	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the grave as that of Muḥammad Hariwat, son of Kisā (?) Harāwat. Do.
281	No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Damaged. Contains the First Creed and <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 15th century.
282	No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains verses invoking prayers for the deceased. Do.
283	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains didactic verses. Do.
284	No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 883 (words) = 1478-79 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Contains a didactic couplet and the date (of the death of an unspecified person).
285	No. 16 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 889 (words) = 1484-85 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> ; Local dialect, Shāradā.	Bilingual. Seems to record the martyrdom of Sa'id <u>Khān</u> , son of Shāh Ibrāhīm at Takhtgāh-i-Sulaimān. Cf. G.M.D. Sūfi, <i>Kashīr</i> (Lahore, 1949), p. 667. For the Sanskrit portion, see No. 160 of Appendix B. of <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , 1969-70.
286	Top of grave No. 17 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 866 (words) = 1461-62 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Salāmat <u>Khātūn</u> .

287	Slabs fixed on the eastern wall of the same Dargāh, north corner.	....	....	A.H. 1104 (words), Ramaḍān = 1693 A.D., April-May.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of Sijanjal who is mentioned to have embraced Islām.
288	Malakhā Graveyard. Sides of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1162 (and chronogram) = 1748-49 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of a person (name not given).
289	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1124 (and chronogram) = 1712-13 A.D.	Do.	Do.
290	No. 3. (partially buried in the ground)	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Fragmentary. Extent portion contains a Fragment composed by the deceased's son. In characters of about the 15th century.
291	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 981 (chronogram) = 1573-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Kh</u> wāja Ya'qūb.
292	Sāt Sādāt, below the Dargāh of Haḍrat Makhdūm. Middle grave in the south row. Sides.	....	....	A.H. 907 (words), Rabi' I = 1501 A. D., September-October.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the death of Maulvi Maḥmūd, who died while still young.
293	Sides of the grave to the west of No. 286	....	....	A.H. 909 (chronogram) = 1503-04 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> ; <u>Shāradā</u> .	Bilingual. Records the death of Maulānā Jalāl, a savant.
294	Sides of the western grave in the north row.	....	....	A.H. 861 (words) = 1456-57 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Records the death of Maulānā Rasā'i(?). Written by Jalāl Āqā'i.
295	Dargah of Makhdūm Ṣahib. Graves in the compound. Sides of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1151 = 1738-39 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains a prayer for the deceased (a lady).
296	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1107 (and chronogram), middle of Ramaḍān (i.e. 15) = 1696 A. D., April 8.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Qāḍi Muqīm.
297	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Deceased's name unintelligible. In characters of about the 16th century.
298	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1050 (chronogram) = 1640-41 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mujāhid.
299	Graveyard in Hasanābād. Sides of sarcophagus. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1021 (and chronogram) = 1612-13 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Gul Muḥammad (?). Also seems to refer to some sort of association with royalty.
300	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1059 (and chronogram) = 1649 A.D.	Arabic prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Ghiyāth</u> u'd-Dīn Muḥammad. Composed by Rasā.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
JAMMU AND KASHMIR—<i>contd.</i>						
SRINAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
Śrinagar—<i>contd.</i>						
301	Graveyard in Hasanābād. Sides of sarcophaga. No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1065 (chronogram)=1654-55 A.D.	Persian , verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Muḥammad Baig Turkṁān.
302	Headstone of No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1015 (chronogram)=1606-07 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Qadr Baig. Composed by <u>Shāh</u> .
303	Top of No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1214, Rajab 22, Friday=1799 A.D., December 20.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Mirzā Muḥammad Bāqir, son of Mirzā Muḥammad Ḥasan Iṣfahānī.
304	West side of No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1109 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja 15, Friday=1698 A.D., June 14, which was Tuesday.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Mirzā Muḥammad Mahdī.
305	Top of No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1150, Jumādā II 5=1737 A.D., September 19.	Do.	Records the death of Muḥammad Hādī, son of Muḥammad Muqīm Muqahri (or Muqhari).
306	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1188 (& chronogram)=1774-75 A.D.	Persian , verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Ahmad Khān.
307	Sides of grave No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1204 (& chronogram?)=1789-90 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the demise of some one (name not given).
308	Top of No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1188, Rabī' II 26, Wednesday=1774 A.D., July 6.	Do.	States that Āqā Muḥammad Taqī Iṣfahānī expired on the given date.
309	Headstone of No. 11 (partially buried in the ground).	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulḥ</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Contains part of <i>ḍurūd</i> and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LIII, part of verse 31. In characters of about the 18th century.
310	Top of No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1180, Jumādā II, 14=1766 A.D., November 17.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mirzā Hāshim Ṣafahānī.
311	No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1218=(chronogram)=1803-04 A.D.	Persian , verse, Nasta'liq.	States that 'Alī Mardān expired in the course of his journey (or visit) to Rājūr.
312	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1212, Dhu'l-Hijja 24=1798 A.D., June 9.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mirzā Muḥammad, son of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī Maṣḥadī.

313	No. 15	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1178, <u>Shawwāl</u> 8=1765 A.D., March 31.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mirzā 'Alī Akbar <u>Khān</u> <u>Ṣafahānī</u> .
314	No. 16	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1193, <u>Shā'bān</u> , last day=1779 A.D., September 11.	Do.	Records the death of Yulji <u>Khān</u> <u>Shāh</u> Saman.
315	No. 17	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1055=1645-46 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Fāṭima.
316	Headstone of grave No. 18	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
317	No. 19	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1098 (words & chronogram)=1686-87 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mirzā Faḍlu'llāh, son of Mirzā Muḥammad Ṣādiq, son of Mirzā Mahdī I'timādu'd-Daula. son of Mirzā Ḥabibu'llāh, <i>ṣadr</i> , son of Sayyid 'Alī Jabal-'Āmulī.
318	No. 20	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1158=1745-46 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name Āqā Ṣandal.
319	No. 21	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1014 (& chronogram)=1605-06 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> , <u>Thulth</u> in plain <u>Tughrā</u> , <u>Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs</u> & Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Muḥammad Qulī <u>Khān</u> , described as a very brave man.
320	No. 22	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1214 (& chronogram)=1799-1800 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Bāqir.
321	Top of No. 23	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1195, Rabi' I 8=1781 A.D., March 4.	Do.	Records the death of Muḥammad Zamān, son of Ḥājī Muḥammad Ṣādiq Iṣfahānī.
322	No. 24	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1169 (& chronogram) = 1755-56 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the death of Maulvi 'Abdu'l- <u>Ghanī</u> , who is stated to have been agnostic and scholar.
323	No. 25	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1188, Rabi' II 17, Monday=1774 A.D., June 27.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Ḥājī Mir Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Iṣfahānī.
324	Loose fragment of a headstone lying near grave No. 26.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and <u>Thulth</u> in plain <u>Tughrā</u> & <u>Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Ch. LV, vv. 26-27, <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> , Shiite <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
325	No. 27	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains Shiite <i>durūd</i> , <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> , etc. In characters of about the 17th century.
326	Headstone of No. 28	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1000, Ṣafar 20, Monday=1591 A.D., November 27.	Arabic and Persian, plain <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	States that this is the grave of the exalted Mirzā Ḥusain Baig, son of the late Malik Baig Shaikh <u>Timūri</u> , who died on the given date. The construction of the grave was supervised by Muḥammad, the servant of the court.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69—*contd.*

108

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR— <i>contd.</i> SRINAGAR DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> Śrīnagar— <i>contd.</i>					
327	Khānqāh-i-Mu'allā mosque. Above the entrance.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1198=1783-84 A.D. (2) A.H. 1379=1959-60 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains a prayer invoking God's mercy and salutations on the Prophet. Dates perhaps of the construction and reconstruction of the gate.
328	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains verses in praise of Shāh-i-Hamadān. In characters of about the 17th century. Published, <i>Jour. Bom. Br. As. Soc.</i> , New Series, Vol. II (1926), p. 189.
329	Two identical medallions, below the above	....	....	A.H. 1150=1737-38 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Contains the names of Allāh, the Prophet and his four Companions.
330	In the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> , <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Ch. I, First Creed and <i>durūd</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
331	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the name of the Prophet. In characters of about the 19th century.
332	Below No. 330 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 115, salutations on the Prophet. In the same hand as in No. 330 above.
333	Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. In characters of about the 18th century.
334	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 786 (chronogram)=1384-85 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Set up at a later date. Records the date of death of the great saint Shāh-i-Hamadān. In characters of about the 17th century. Published, <i>Jour. Bom. Br. Roy. As. Soc.</i> , New Series, Vol. II (1926), p. 190.
335	Medallion below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> in <u>Tughrā</u> .	As in No. 329 above. In characters of about the 18th century.
336	In the right <i>mīhrāb</i> . Right medallion .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
337	Jāmi'-Masjid. South gate, right side	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	(1) Isfandārmuz 7 (2) <u>Ādhar</u> 26, A.H. 1042, Jumādā II 4=1632 A.D., December 29.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains a copy of the <i>farmān</i> issued by the emperor on the first date at the request of Ahsanu'llāh, entitled Zafar Khān for the removal of unauthorised practices and imposts prevalent in the <i>gūba</i> of Kashmir during the regimes of the past viceroys, which caused harm and hardship to the ryots and residents of the region. It states that as the royal attention was engaged in the welfare of the public, it was ordered that some of the following practices which were a cause of hardship

to the residents of the region of Kashmir were discontinued forthwith; firstly, at the time of plucking saffron, labourers were forced to do the plucking and given a little quantity of salt as wages for the same, which used to cause much inconvenience to them; it was ordered that nobody should be forced to pluck saffron, and the labourers engaged for the work from the *khālisa* land should be paid reasonable wages. The entire crop of saffron belonging to *jāgirdārs* should be left to them, so that they might get the plucking done as they liked. Secondly, some of the past viceroys used to impose a levy of two *dāms* for every *khawār* (ass-load) of paddy in the name of fuel (-tax), which was raised to four *dāms* in the time of I'tiqād Khān; as this also caused a lot of inconvenience to the public, it was ordered that the public should be totally exempted from the payment of this tax and nothing should be charged under the head of fuel (-tax). Thirdly, from every village, enjoying the assessment of more than four hundred *khawār* of paddy, the village officials used to take two sheep annually—during the regime of I'tiqād Khān, instead of the sheep, sixty-six *dāms* were charged in lieu of each sheep—which used to cause much hardship to the public; it was ordered that this practice should also be totally stopped and neither sheep nor cash in lieu thereof should be charged, and the public was exempted from levy on this count. Fourthly, I'tiqād Khān, during his viceroyalty used to charge seventy-five *dāms* from every boatman irrespective of his age, instead of the usual sixty *dāms* from the young, twelve from the aged and thirtysix from the teenaged boatmen; it was ordered that only the old charges should be levied and those introduced by the said Khān be discontinued forthwith. Fifthly, the viceroys, at the time of harvesting of the fruits, used to appoint their own men in every orchard which bore good fruits and thus deprive the rightful owners of the produce, which compelled many people to destroy the orchards; it was ordered that no viceroy should confiscate the fruit-orchards of any one. The *farmān* further enjoins upon the officers, *diwāns*, etc., of the *gūba* of Kashmir to deem these orders to be permanent and not attempt to alter the same, and ends in an imprecation against the violators of its proviso. Published, *Jour. As. Soc. Ben.*, Vol. XXXIII (1864), pp. 288-90 (English translation only); *Jour. Bom. Br. As. Soc.*, N. S., Vol. II (1926), pp. 199-202.

338	North gate, east side . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1335=1916-17 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Contains prayers and records the name of Sayyid Maqbūb Maqbūl, son of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Khābir Khwārizmī. Written by Sayyid Muhyu'd-Din Ghafūr.
339	West wall of the same mosque, outer face, north-west corner. Originally a sarcophagus.	....	....	[Kashmiri Era ?] Year 78.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records that the grave belongs to Malik Mūsā.
340	Around the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter LXII, verses 1-11. In characters of about the 17th century.
341	Tomb of Baq Shāh. East wall of the compound, outer face.	Sulṭāns of Kashmir	Habīb Shāh	A.H. 981 (chronogram)=1573-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. States that the Sulṭān, having found, in the course of his visit, the tomb-enclosure of his forefathers in the graveyard about to be overcrowded, ordered the extension of that royal enclosure. Published, <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XXXIII (1864), p. 282; Šāfi, loc. cit., p. 211.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69 --contd.

110

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR—concl'd. SRINAGAR DISTRICT—concl'd. Śrinagar—concl'd.					
342	Graves in the compound. Sides of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A. H.	Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the demise of some one (name lost). In characters of about the 16th century.
343	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains the <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> . Do.
344	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 996 (chronogram)=1587-88 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <i>Khwāja Ḥabibu'llāh</i> .
345	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to the death of someone (name lost). In characters of about the 16th century.
346	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255. Do.
347	Ḥaḍrat Bal Mosque. West wall near the Relic-enclosure.	....	....	A.H. 1104=1692-93 A.D.	Do. . . .	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 108.
	MADHYA PRADESH DEWAS DISTRICT BAGLI TAHSIL					
348	Unchoḍ (Kamalāpur).—Tomb of Nawwāb Muḥammad Kamāl. Above the door.	Mughal	Akbar II	A. H. 1228 (and chronogram), Rajab 27=1813 A.D., July 26.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the tomb was built by Nawwāb Muḥammad Kamāl (during his life time).
349	Grave in Maḥalla Mandatola. Headstone	....	....	A. H. 1086 (and chronogram)=1675-76 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of 'Aṭā'i, a second Rustam.
350	Mosque in the same Maḥalla. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1093 (and chronogram)=1681-82 A.D.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the construction of the Jāmi' Mosque by Muḥammad Dīyā under the supervision of Nūr Muḥammad the mason. Written by <i>Shaiikh 'Abdu'sh-Shakūr</i> (same as in No. 350 above).
351	On a wall near a mosque in Maḥalla Delhi-Darwāza.	Mughal	Ālamgīr (Aurangzeb)	A. H.	Do. . . .	Do. Records the construction of a mosque and the excavation of a well by Faṭḥ Muḥammad on the site of an idol-house. Composed by 'Abdu'sh-Shakūr (same as in No. 350 above).

352	'Idgāh. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1092 (and chronogram)=1681 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	States that the construction of the 'Idgāh was commenced by Nawwāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, the <i>jāgirdār</i> and was completed by his friend Muḥammad Diyā Siddiqī (c.f. No. 350 above), under the supervision of Dād Khān Baghelā (?). Inscribed by Mayārām, and executed by mason Khemrāj.
SONKACH TAHSIL						
353	Gandhāvarpurī.—Mosque on the bank of the river. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 19th century.
354	Sonkach.—Pillar fixed near the shop of Qādir Bhāi, western face.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Seems to contain an order or public announcement. In characters of about the 17th century.
355	Qalandari-Masjid in the old graveyard. Central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1270, Muḥarram 17=1853 A.D., October 20.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the erection of a mosque by Qādi 'Uḥmān son of Qādi Firūz (?). For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 170 of Appendix B of A.R.E.p, 1969-70.
NIMAR (EAST) DISTRICT						
BURHANPUR TAHSIL						
356	Bahādurpur.—Mosque in the Dargāh of Shāh Dūla. Central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
357	Mosque near the 'Shakar-Tālāb (tank). Central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to the construction of a mosque. Details not clear. In characters of about the 17th century.
358	Old graveyard opposite the Kālī-Masjid. Sides of a grave near the Kālā-Chabū-tara.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam I	Regnal year 1, A.H. (11)19 (words), Jumādā I 2=1707 A.D., July 21.	Do.	Records the death of Yūli Baig, son of Jān Qulī Baig.
359	Burhānpur.—Grave on a platform near the Dargāh of Shaikh Shihābu'd-Dīn in Maḥalla Sindhpūra.	....	....	A.H. 914, Shawwāl, Saturday=1509 A.D., January-February.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth.	Records the death of Khwāja Zainu'd-Dīn, son of Hāmid, son of Maḥmūd, son of Aḥmad, son of Dā'ūd, son of 'Usmān (sic.), a servant of the 'Abbāsī (?) Court.
360	Dargāh of Bābā Shāh Kabīr, opposite the gate of an old Sarāi near Kailāsh Talkies. Northern wall.	Mughal	Jahāngīr	A.H. 1028 (words)=1618-19 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the four-walled enclosure of this inn (<i>sarā</i>) was constructed by Lashkar Khān, a servant of the court, in the time of the viceroyalty of Khān-i Khānān. Also invokes reward for one who endeavours to build (more?) rooms for the inn. Inscribed by Khalaf (a't-Tabrizi).
361	Khātālā.—Small ruined fort called Garhī. To the right of the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 978, Shawwāl=1571 A. D., February-March.	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to one Amin Malik. Purport not clear. Cf. Hiralal, <i>Desc. List Insc. C. P. Ber.</i> (Nagpur, 1916), p. 74, No. 106.
KHANDWA TAHSIL						
362	Kherālā.—Jāmi' mosque. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1275=1858-59 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Contains the First Creed and names and attributes of the four companions of the Prophet.
363	Northern wall, same mosque	....	....	A.H. 1277, Rabī' II =1860 A. D., September 17.	Do.	States that the construction, probably of the mosque, was started by Hājī 'Umar but was later on completed by (his?) wife Nūrgī (Nūr Bī?) at a cost of rupees four thousand only.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i>						
RAJGARH DISTRICT						
SARANGPUR TAHSIL						
364	Bhayānā.—'Idgāh. To the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1087=1676-77 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Damaged. The extant portion seems to refer to the execution of some work by the mason (<i>kārigar</i>) Nandū Rām(?).
SEHORE DISTRICT						
BERASIA TAHSIL						
365	Berasia.—Garhi-ki-Masjid. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1216, Rama-dān=1802 A. D., January-February.	Do. . . .	States that the Masjid-i-Garhi of the town (<i>qaṣba</i>) of Berasia was built under the supervision of Munghī Muḥammad 'Aqīd'u'd-Dīn, the Tahsildār of the <i>maḥal</i> .
366	Enclosure called Aiwan-i-Dost Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> . To the right of the entrance.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Modern. States that (the enclosure contains) the tomb (<i>maqbara</i>) of Sardār Nūr Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> Bahādur, the father of the founder of the Bhopal State, and of the other members of his family. Engraved by Sami'u'd-Dīn. In very recent characters.
367	Naisamand.—Roofless tomb called Bārādārī. Loose door-frame.	....	....	A.H. 884 (words), Muḥarram=1479 A.D., March-April.	Persian Naskh. verse,	States that a step-well, a garden and a tomb (for himself ?) were constructed by Sayyid Ḥamza (during his life-time). Written on the given date.
HUZUR (BHOPAL) TAHSIL						
368	Islāmnagar.—Grave of Nawwāb Yār Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> . Foot-side.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1153=1740-41 A. D. (2) A. H. 1167=1753-54 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Modern. Records the name and the period of reign, from the first to the second date, of Nawwāb Yār Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> , the second ruler of the Bhopal (State). Inscribed by Sami'u'd-Dīn. In very recent characters.
369	Grave of Nawwāb Hayāt Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> . Foot-side.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1191=1777-78 A. D. (2) A. H. 1223=1808-09 A.D.	Do.	Do. Records the name and the period of rule from the first to the second date of Nawwāb Hayāt Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> , the ruler of Dārū'l-Iqbal-i-Bhopāl. Engraved by Sami'u'd-Dīn. Do.
SEHORE TAHSIL						
370	Dorāhā.—Masjid-i-'Ālamgīrī in Maḥalla Qāzipurā. Northern wall, eastern end.	....	....	A. H. 1245=1829-30 A. D.	Do.	States that Amatū'l-Wahīd endowed a garden along with surrounding land owned by her for the mosque on the condition that she would be the trustee (<i>mutawallī</i>) during her life-time.
371	Northern end of the facade . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1218 (& chronogram)=1803-04 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta-'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Dīyāu'd-Dīn.

372	Sehore.—Mosque of Malik Mughithu'd-Din. On the entrance (Photograph).	Nawwābs of Bhopal	Sikandar Begam	(1) A.H. 832=1428-29 A.D. (2) A.H. 1281=1864-65 A.D.	Do.	States that the old dilapidated mosque, originally built on the first date by Mughithu'd-Din Shāh, was reconstructed on the second date by the Nawwāb, when she became the ruler of the Bhopal State. Cf. <i>Bhopal Gaz.</i> , p. 120.
SHAJAPUR DISTRICT						
AGAR TAHSIL						
373	Āgar.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Base of the minaret to the left of the door.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Hoshang Shāh	A.H. 82(x) (words), Dhu'l-Hijja 16 to A.H. 82(x), Jumādā II 9	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records that Amjad Sultāni constructed the mosque during the given period, after the conquest of Gāgraun.
UJJAIN DISTRICT						
UJJAIN TAHSIL						
374	Ujjain.—Step-well called Rang-Baori, near the Masjid-i-Shakīb. Northern wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records that the desolate and unused well was repaired by Mukhtār Khān. In characters of about the 17th century.
375	Pānbihār.—Jāmi' mosque. Central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the names of Allāh, Muḥammad, 'Alī, Faṭīma, Hasan and Ḥusain. In very recent characters.
VIDISHA DISTRICT						
BASODA TAHSIL						
376	Shamsābād.—Mosque near the Tahsil office. Slabs over the central mihrāb. No. 1.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1051 (chronogram)=1641-42 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Shams Khān.
377	No. 2 (above No. 376)	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the First Creed. In the same characters as No. 376 above.
MAHARASHTRA						
JALGAON DISTRICT						
JAMNER TALUKA						
378	Tondāpur.—Step-well outside the village. Left wall. (Received from the Director of Archaeology, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.)	Mughal	Aurangzeb	....	Do.	Damaged. States that Hātim (Baig) constructed this well on the roadside for the merit of his brother Burhān Baig. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1935-36, p. 34, pl. XXIII b, where it is stated to be from Anād.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69—*contd.*

114

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
MYSORE						
GULBARGA DISTRICT						
JEWARGI (ANDOLA) TALUK						
379	Firozābād.—Dargāh mosque. Entrance.	Bahmani	Firūz Shāh	A.H. 808 (words), Rajab, last day= 1406 A.D., January 21.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by Ahmad son of Husain Kaifi al-Hisni(?).
380	Slab fixed near the well, same place	....	....	A.H. 824 (words); Safar 9=1421 A.D., February 13.	Do.	States that the grave is of Khwāja Shamsu'd-Din Muhammad son of Khwāja Khān Shāh (?) Samsām a'r-Rūmī, a resident of Bursa, who was killed at a place, the name of which reads like Barāfi.
SHAHPUR TALUK						
381	Sāgar.—Sadar-Darwāza of the citadel. Eastern face, right side.	Bahmani	Firāz Shāh	A.H. 810 (words)= 1407-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of the gateway with a series of arches and balconies (<i>chhajjas</i>) by Fahim, the <i>kotwāl</i> and a slave of the king. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1931-32, pp. 13-14, pl. VIIIa.
382	West face, left side	Do.	Do.	A.H. 810 (words), Muharram = 1407 A.D. June-July.	Do.	Records the construction of the gateway named Shāh-Darwāza by Fahim, son of Fath Sultāni, the <i>kotwāl</i> of the city, under the orders of the king. Composed by Nadīm. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 13, pl. VIIb.
383	Pillar at the head-side of one of the graves on a platform in the field near the Sadar-Darwāza. Upper portion.	....	....	A.H. 955, Rajab 14, night of Sunday= 1548 A.D., August 19.	Persian prose, Naskh	Records that Ahmad, son of Murshid died young at the age of twentyfour. Set up by his father. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 21, pl. XII a.
384	Lower portion	....	....	A.H. 955 (words)= 1548-49 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that a youth as handsome as Joseph and aged twenty-four, Ahmad, son of Murshid, attained martyrdom like Husain at Karbalā in the year quoted. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 21, pl. XII b, where it is wrongly stated to be obliterated.
385	Āshūr-Khāna mosque. Above the central <i>mihrab</i>.	....	....	A.H. 923 (chronogram), Jumādā-II (?)=1517 A.D., June-July.	Do.	States that Khwāja Zainu'd-Din 'Alī, son of Jalāl an accomplished youth from Kāshān (in Irān) expired at Sāghar (i. e. Sagar) on the given date. Inscribed by Mirak son of Muhammad al-Hirawī.
386	Āshūr-Khāna. East wall of the <i>Hujra</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, part of verse 13. In characters of about the 16th century.

387	Loose slab, same place	Bahmanī	Wali'ullāh	A.H. 932 (words)= 1525-26 A.D.	Do.	States that during the regime of the just minister (Isma'īl) entitled 'Ādil Khān, a mosque was constructed by Muḥammad, one of the sons of Dastūr Khān. Composed by Dānā. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1931-32, p. 20, pl. XI b.
388	House near the 'Āshūr Khāna. North wall.	....	....	A.H. 930 (?) Sha'- han 2=1524 A.D., June 5.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Bibi Barkat, the tutor (<i>Atābak</i>) of Khān-i-A'zam Dastūr Khān. Inscribed by Pahlawān Shaikhā(?) who describes himself as 'a slave of the slaves of 'Alī.' Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 22, pl. XIII c.
389	Shop of the Mecca-Masjid in the Bazar. Facade.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a Tradition. In characters of about the 16th century. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 23, pl. XIV b.
390	House of Sajjāda-Nashīn. North wall .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'- liq	Contains verses (composed by the Persian poet Hilālī) in praise of the Prophet and 'Alī. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 23, pl. XIV c.
391	Dargāh of Sūfī Sarmast, South-east corner of the platform.	Bahmanī	Muḥammad II	A.H. 794 (words)= 1391-92 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a building by Muḥarak, the <i>kotwāl</i> , in the town of Sagar. Composed by Farid. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 11, pl. VII a.
392	Left wall of the well, same place (two slabs).	Do.	Aḥmad I	A.H. 829 (words)= 1425-26 A.D.	Do.	Fragmentary. States that Khudāwand Khān, a descendant of the Prophet, who became Khān-i-Jahān, having come across this sweet and refreshing natural spring, ordered the construction of a step-well (<i>bā'in</i>) over it (in the compound of ?) the tomb of Raḡī son of Zaid, entitled Malik Qutbu'l-Mulk, the martyr, who is stated to have laid down his life in the cause of God. Composed by Muḥammad. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 17-18, pl. X.
393	Graves on a platform, same place. Foot-side of No. 1.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Records the name of Fātima, wife of Sharza Khān. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 25, pl. XV c.
394	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Munā Muḥammad Sharza Khān. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 25, pl. XV b.
395	Shāhpur.—Fort. On the first Gate .	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī I	A.H. 975 (chronogram)= 1567-68 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'- liq	States that the vestibule (<i>dahliz</i>) of Devdurg which had fallen in ruins was restored in the time of Mir Tāju'd-Din. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3, pl. II.
396	Small room called <i>Hujra</i> , south of the same Gate.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the names Allāh, Muḥammad and 'Alī. In characters of about the 16th century.
397	Dargāh of Shāh Ibrāhīm Qādirī. Loose slab.	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī II	A.H. 1067 (words)= 1656-57 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of Muḥammad Burj by Āqā Muḥammad, the (king's) deputy (<i>nā'ib</i>). Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1931-32, p. 3, pl. III a.
398	Dargāh of Muṣṭafā Qādirī	Do.	Muḥammad	A. H. 1037 (words), Muḥarram = 1627 A.D., September- October	Persian verse, Thulth and Naskh	States that Hasan Āqā (entitled) Khurshīd Khān having broken the idol of Baikalesver (?), constructed a mosque for Shaikh Muṣṭafā and his descendants.
399	Maulvi-ki-Masjid. Facade . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1273 (and words and 4 chronograms =1856-57 A.D.	Arabic prose and Per- sian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque.
400	'Āshūr-Khāna. On the gate of the compound.	....	....	A.H. 1236=1820-21 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13. Ch. XII, part of verse 64.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69—*contd.*

116

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—concl'd. GULBARGA DISTRICT—concl'd. SHAHPUR TALUK—concl'd. Shāhpur—concl'd.					
401	'Āshūr Khāna mosque. Facade . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1214 (& chronogram)=1799-1800 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque probably by Nadīmu' llāh Khālifa Qādīrī.
	SHORAPUR TALUK					
402	Shorāpur.—'Āshūr-Khāna. North wall	....	....	A.H. 1255, Rama-dān 27=1839 A.D., December 4.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of the 'Āshūr-Khāna by Rājī Shāhib son of Sālār Shāhib Harkāra, a resident of Devdurg. Also seems to refer to Rāja Peḍ Nāik Bahri.
403	Wakangers.—Fort. On the main Gate.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 49 (words), A. H. 1117 (words), Rajab 1=1705 A.D., October 8.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the construction of the fort by the orders of the king, the work having been carried out under the supervision of Hāfiẓ Mas'ūd.
	YADGIR TALUK					
404	Gulsaram.—Dargāh of Shāh Jalāl Husainī. Slab on the gate of the compound.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1007=1598-99 A.D. (2) A. H. 1011=1602-03 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged and indistinct.
405	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text. In characters of about the 17th century.
406	Mosque in the compound of the same Dargāh. North wall.	'Ādil Shāhī . . .	Ibrāhīm I	A.H. 960, Jumādā I, 1=1553 A.D., April 15	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	States that this mosque and reservoir (<i>haud</i>) in the mausoleum (<i>maqām</i>) of Shaikhū'l-Kabīr of Gulsaram were built by 'Alī Khān, son of Ādam. Spells the king's dynastic name as 'Ādāl Shāh.
407	South wall	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Persian verse, Naskh	States that in the garden or the tomb-enclosure (<i>rauda</i>) of the great Shaikh at Gulsaram, 'Alī Khān (evidently same as in No. 406 above) constructed a mosque and a reservoir (<i>haud</i>) near it. Also refers to the sway of the king over Dakan (Deccan).
408	Yādgīr.—Āthār-Masjid. On the gate of the compound.	Do.	'Alī I	Shuhūr 974 (words) A.H. 981, Jumādā, I, 1=1573 A.D., August 29.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by Mirzā 'Alī, son of Khwāja Hasan Kirmānī. Also spells the king's dynastic name as 'Ādāl Shāh.

409	Wall of the Moti-Tālāb in the Fort	Do.	Ibrāhīm I	A.H. 953 (words), Rajab 1. 1546 A.D. August 28	Do.	States that the construction of an unspecified object took place) during the time (<i>kār kard</i>) of Amrit Khān, the king's deputy (<i>na'ib-i-ghaibat</i>). Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1929-30, pp. 1-2, pl. I a.
<p style="text-align: center;">RAJASTHAN NAGAUR DISTRICT DIDWANA TAHSIL</p>						
410	Bākaliā.—Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> of a mosque.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1080, Dhu'l-Hijja 1=1670 A.D., April 12.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque, a well and a tank by the Killol Bai, daughter of Hamid, son of Gopāl, the musician (<i>mutrib</i>), and describes the builders as the servant of the court. Names of the composer and scribe lost.
411	Diḡwānā.—Graveyard near the Delhi-Darwāza. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	(1) A.H. 606 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja, middle (i.e. 15)=1210 A.D., June 10. (2) A.H. 608 (words), Rabi'II, middle (i.e. 15)=1211 A.D., September 26,	Arabic, Naskh	States that the death of the great and learned Imām, Rashidu'd-Dīn Jha'ū, son of Mahmūd, son of Khwājagi, popularly known as Mārgir, a's-sarsaliwāl (i.e. of Sarati) took place on the first date and that the construction of his tomb took place on the second date.
412	Masjid-i-Qāḡiyān. West wall	....	....	A. H. 650 (words)= 1252-53 A.D.	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque. Also mentions 'Alāu'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn and Maḡkharu'l-Umāra (name lost).
413	Another slab, same place	....	....	A.H. 1080 (& chronogram)=1669-70 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the Holy Prophet gave instructions in a dream to Sayyid Farḡu'llāh to remove the Foot-Print of the Prophet lying at Pāvta (Paotā of the maps) and being revered by the local people, to the town (of Diḡwānā), which he did, carrying it on his head in the given year.
414	Masjid-i-Sayyidān. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1089 (chronogram)=1678-79 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by one Sayyid Kabir. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1949-50, p. 48, pl. XX a.
<p style="text-align: center;">LADNU TAHSIL</p>						
415	Lāḡnū.—Slab in the well near the Dargāh of Umrāo Shāh Ghāzi	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A.H. 772 (words), Dhu'l-Qa'ḡa 27= 1371 A.D., June 12	Persian, Naskh	States that the ruined Jām'i mosque was rebuilt during the governorship of Malik-i-Mulūki'sh Sharq, the <i>saggābek-i-khāss</i> Dablān Sultāni and during the deputyship (<i>nayābat</i>) of Maliku'sh Sharq Shamsu'd-Dīn Ilyās, son of Dablān, at the instance of the great <i>sipahsālār</i> Muhammad, son of Firūz Dhansuri. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 19, pl. IX a.
416	Graveyard behind the same Dargāh. Graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 684 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja 1=1286 A.D., January 28.	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to records the death of some one.
417	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to read : <i>Iqbāl Sultān Shāhī</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1968-69—*concl'd.*

Sl. No	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—concl'd.					
	NAGAUR DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	LADNU TAHSIL—concl'd.					
	Lāḍnū—concl'd.					
418	Graveyard behind the same Dargāh. ¹ Graves. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 63(?)8 (words), Ramaḍān 3, Monday = 1241 A.D., March 18.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Muḥammad, son of Iqbāl a's-Sultān Shāhi.
419	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the name Muḥammad, son of Iqbāl Sultān Shāhi (same as in No. 418 above).
420	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Kūfī	Reads: <i>al-Mulku li'Udh</i> (i.e. Kingdom belongs to Allāh only). In characters of about the 13th century.
	NAGAUR TAHSIL					
421	Nāgaur.—Chowk-ki-Masjid, in Mahalla Qāziyān. Pillar in the west wall.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1084 (and words and chronogram), Rabi' II 23=1673 A.D., July 28,	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Ḥamid, son of Muḥammad. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 49, pl. XXII a.
422	Khari-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1047, Ramaḍān 11=1638 A.D., January 17.	Arabic and Persian. Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Ishāq, son of Mullā Tāhir Multāni.
423	Amli-Masjid of Ghosiān. Above the central mihrāb.	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1088, Rabi' I 1=1677 A.D., April 24.	Do.	States that the mosque was erected by Yatim Durwish, a disciple of Shaikh Taj Muḥammad 'Abbāsī Qādīrī Nāgaurī.
424	Māyā Darwāzawālī Masjid. Slab to the right of the pulpit.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1047, Ramaḍān 14=1638 A.D., January 20.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Refers to the construction of the mosque of the village Kadāna in the <i>pargana</i> Lodhāna.
425	Another slab above No. 424	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1088 (?) (words), Ramaḍān 10, Friday = 1677 A.D., October 27.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque in the Mahalla Dirūd (garān?), at the cost of (amount lost).
426	Slab in the north eastern part of the City Wall.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Do. Seems to refer to the construction of a tomb. In characters of about the 15th century.
427	Grave in the Dargāh of Pīr Zuhūru'd-Dīn in Mahalla Lobārpūra.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a slight variant of the First creed. In characters of about the 13th century.

E.—List of Photographs

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5402	Museum of the Historical and Archaeological Society, Sylhet, East Pakistan.	C. P. Grant of Mahārāja Śrichandra, Year 5. (Obverse). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 289 ff. and plate).	Quarter.
5403	Do.	Do. (Reverse). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5404	Do.	Do. (Seal). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5405	Pojali Ammunaje, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	An archaic inscription on a broken pillar in the Durgā-Paramēśvarī temple. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1927-28, No. 375).	Do.
5406	Dārāsūram, Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	Image of Tirukkuriṇṇaṇḍar in the temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1920, plate VI, No. 48).	Do.
5407	Dhasha, Gohilwad District, Gujarat.	C. P. grant of Maṭṭraka Śilāditya IV. (Plate I). (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1955-56, No. A 79).	Do.
5408	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5409	Gīrdharbhai Museum, Amrēli, Gujarat.	Stone inscription dated Vikrama 1650. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1959-60, No. B 186).	Do.
5410	Do.	Stone inscription in Pahlavi characters. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 187).	Do.
5411	Umrao, Uttar Pradesh	One Copper Coin	Do.
5412	Nalanda, Patna District, Bihar	Clay seal of Śarvavarman Maukhari (Seal A.). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, plate facing p. 74).	Do.
5413	Bōdh Gayā, Gaya District, Bihar	Inscription on the base of a colossal statue of Buddha, 142 A.D. (A Cunningham, <i>Mahā-bōdhi</i> , plate XXV).	Do.
5414	Indian Museum, Calcutta. Find-spot : Northern District, Wellesley Province, Malaysia.	Stone inscription of <i>Mahānāvika</i> Buddhagupta. (<i>JASB.</i> , Vol. I, (1935), plate III, facing p. 16).	Do.
5415	Pauni, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	Seal of the C. P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Pravaraśēna II, Year 32. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 53 ff. and plate).	Do.
5416	New Delhi	New Delhi Inscription of Aśoka. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1965-66, No. B 38; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 1 ff. and plate).	Do.
5417	Vijirkhēda, Nasik District, Maharashtra.	C. P. grant of Rāshtrakūta Indra III, Śaka 836. (Grant A) (Plate I). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 5 ff. and plate).	Do.
5418	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5419	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5420	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5421	Do.	Do. (Grant B). (Plate I). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5422	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5423	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5424	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5425	....	C. P. grant of Kākatiya Rudrāmbā, Śaka 1211. (Plate Ia). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. A 19; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 76 ff. and plate).	Do.
5426	....	Do. (Plate Ib). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5427	....	Do. (Plate IIa). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5428	....	Do. (Plate IIb). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5429	....	Do. (Plate IIIa). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5430	....	Do. (Plate IIIb). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5431	....	Do. (Plate IVa). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5432	....	Do. (Plate IVb). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5433	....	Do. (Plate Va). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5434	....	Do. (Plate Vb). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5435	....	Do. (Plate VIa). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5436	....	Do. (Plate VIb). (Ibid.)	Quarter
5437	....	Do. (Plate VII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5438	Varāḍā, Sirohi Tahsil, Sirohi District, Rajasthan.	Stone inscription of Chāhamāna Sāmantasimha, Vikrama 1347, (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64, No. B 449; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 43 ff. and plate).	Do.
5439	Tudumulinne, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Praudhadēva-mahārāya. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1938-39, No. 422; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 5v ff. and plate).	Do.
5440	Do.	Inscription of Krishṇadēvarāya, Śaka 1451. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1938-39, No. 425; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 50 ff. and plate).	Do.
5441	Dhārēśvara, Kumta Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore.	Dhārēśvara temple inscription of Hayavannarasa. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1945-46, No. 342; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 66 ff. and plate).	Do.
5442	Pauni, Bhandara District, Maharashtra.	C. P. grant of Mahārāja Pravarasēna II, Year 32. (Plate I). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 53 ff. and plate).	Do.
5443	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa). (Ibid.)	Do.
5444	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb). (Ibid.)	Do.
5445	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIa). (Ibid.)	Do.
5446	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIb). (Ibid.)	Do.
5447	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (Ibid.)	Do.
5448	Archaeological Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription from the Gwalior Museum	Do.
5449	Sirpur, Mahasamund Tahsil, Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Stone inscription of the Pāṇḍuyamśi king Śivagupta Balarjuna. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1956-57, No. B 117; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 63 ff. and plate).	Do.
5450	Orissa State Museum, Bhubanēśvar, Orissa.	C. P. charter of Kulika Vira Prachandadēva, (Obverse). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. A 49; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 63 ff. and plate).	Do.
5451	Do.	Do. (Reverse). (Ibid.)	Do.
5452	Sārvajñikavāchanālaya, Nāsik, Nasik District, Maharashtra.	C. P. charter of Bhānushēna, Year 30. (Charter A) (Plate I). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. A 7; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 69 ff. and plate).	Do.
5453	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (Ibid.)	Do.
5454	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (Ibid.)	Do.
5455	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (Ibid.)	Do.
5456	Do.	Do. (Charter B) (Plate I). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. A 8; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 69 ff. and plate).	Do.
5457	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (Ibid.)	Do.
5458	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (Ibid.)	Do.
5459	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (Ibid.)	Do.
5460	Indian Museum, Calcutta, West Bengal.	A fragmentary Śāradā inscription. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 94 ff. and plate).	Do.
5461	Archaeological Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Pedestal inscription of Ajayapālādēva, Vikrama 1249. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, No. C 1462; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 132 ff. and plate).	Do.
5462	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Stone inscription of Ajayapālādēva, Vikrama 1251 in the bed of the Gaṅgālā tank in the fort. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1965-66, No. B 72; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 132 ff. and plate).	Do.
5463	Government of Andhra Pradesh Museum, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	C. P. grant of Prithvimūlarāja. (Plates Ib and IIa). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1965-66, No. A 2; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 192 ff. and plate).	Do.
5464	Do.	Do. (Plates IIb and IIIa). (Ibid.)	Do.
5465	Do.	Do. (Plates IIIb and IVa). (Ibid.)	Do.
5466	Do.	Do. (Plates IVb, Va and Vb). (Ibid.)	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5467	....	Seal of a C. P. grant of a Rāshtrakūṭa king	Quarter
5468	Archaeological Museum, Amarāvati, Sattenapalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Two pillar inscriptions in characters of 1st or 2nd century B.C. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1956-57, Nos. B 37-38; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 247ff.)	Do.
5469	British Museum, London	Sarasvati image inscription of Paramāra Bhōja, V.S. 1092. (<i>Paramāra Inscriptions in Dhār State</i> , p. 95).	Do.
5470	Do.	C.P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Yaśōvarmadēva of the Paramāra family, Vikrama 1192. (<i>Ind. Ani.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 348-49).	Do.
5471	Do.	C.P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Jayavarmadēva of the Paramāra family. (<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 349 ff.).	Do.
5472	Do.	C.P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Yaśōvarmadēva and the <i>Mahākumāra</i> Lakshmīvarmadēva of Paramāra family, Vikrama 1191 and 1200. (<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 351 ff.).	Do.
5473		Bühler's chart (Plate I).	Do.
5474		Do. (Text)	Do.
5475		Do. (Plate II)	Do.
5476		Do. (Text)	Do.
5477		Do. (Plate III)	Do.
5478		Do. (Text)	Do.
5479		Do. (Plate IV)	Do.
5480		Do. (Text)	Do.
5481		Do. (Plate V)	Do.
5482		Do. (Text)	Do.
5483		Do. (Plate VI)	Do.
5484		Do. (Text)	Do.
5485		Do. (Plate VII)	Do.
5486		Do. (Text)	Do.
5487		Do. (Plate VIII)	Do.
5488		Do. (Text)	Do.
5489		Do. (Plate IX)	Do.
5490	Suratkal, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	C.P. grant of Vira Nārasimhaśaṅkaradēvi <i>alias</i> Bangarāja Oḍeya of the Baṅga family, Saka 1509. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. A 7).	Do.
5491	Do.	Another C.P. grant of the same chief dated Saka 1597. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. A 8).	Do.
5492		Inscribed bronze image of Balabhadra in the possession of a private individual (Front).	Do.
5493		Do. (Back)	Do.
5494		Inscription on the image (inked estampage and pencil rubbing).	Do.
5495	Kalsi, Chakrata Tahsil, Dehradun District, Uttar Pradesh.	Thirteenth rock edict of Aśoka. (East face). (<i>CII.</i> , Vol. I, plate facing p. 44).	Do.
5496	Do.	Do. (South face). (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 50).	Do.
5497	Shahbazgarhi, Peshawar District, W. Pakistan.	Rock edicts of Aśoka (Nos. I to XIII) (Left half). (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate between pp. 56-57).	Do.
5498	Manshera, Hazara District, Pakistan.	Do. (Nos. I to VIII) (Left half). (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate between pp. 56-57).	Do.
5499	Do.	Do. (Nos. IX to XI) (Right half). (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
5500	Do.	Twelfth rock edict of Aśoka. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 81).	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5501	Mansehra, Hazara District, Pakistan.	Thirteenth and fourteenth rock edicts of Aśoka. (Ibid., plate facing p. 84).	Quarter
5502	Dhauḷi, Puri District, Orissa	Rock edict of Aśoka. Middle column. (Ibid., plate facing p. 88).	Do.
5503	Do.	Do. (Right column). (Ibid., plate facing p. 100).	Do.
5504	Jaugaḍa, Berhampore Taluk, Ganjam District, Orissa.	Rock edict of Aśoka. (Third column). (Ibid., plate facing p. 116).	Do.
5505	Sōpārā, Bassein Taluk; Thana District, Maharashtra.	Bombay-Sōpārā fragment of the eighth rock edict of Aśoka. (Ibid., plate facing p. 118).	Do.
5506	Delhi	Delhi-Miraṭ pillar edict of Aśoka. (West face). (Ibid., plate facing p. 139).	Do.
5507	Do.	Do. (South face). (Ibid. plate facing p. 140)	Do.
5508	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad-Kōsam pillar edict of Aśoka. (Upper half). (Ibid., plate facing p. 156).	Do.
5509	Do.	Do. (Lower half). (Ibid., plate facing p. 158).	Do.
5510	Do.	Minor edicts viz. Queen's edict and Kauśāmbī edict. (Ibid., plate facing p. 159).	Do.
5511	Rūpaāth, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Rock inscription of Aśoka (Left half and Right half). (Ibid., plate facing p. 166).	Do.
5512	Sahasrām, Shahabad District, Bihar.	Rock inscription of Aśoka. (Ibid., plate facing p. 170).	Do.
5513	Bairāt, Jaipur District, Rajasthan	Do. (Ibid., plate facing p. 172)	Do.
5514	Calcutta, West Bengal	Calcutta-Bairāt rock inscription of Aśoka. (Ibid., plate facing p. 173).	Do.
5515	Jajinga Rāmésvaram, Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitradurg District, Mysore.	Rock inscription of Aśoka (Upper half). (Ibid., plate facing p. 180).	Do.
5516	Do.	Do. (Lower half). (Ibid., plate facing p. 181).	Do.
5517	Barābar hill, Gaya District, Bihar	Cave inscription of Aśoka. (Ibid., plate facing p. 182).	Do.
5518	Sakrepatna, Chickmagalur District, Mysore.	C.P. grant of Pallava Simhavarman, Year 41. (Plate I). (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. A 11; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp.99 ff. and plate).	Do.
5519	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (Ibid.)	Do.
5520	Do.	Do (Plate III). (Ibid.)	Do.
5521	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (Ibid.)	Do.
5522	Do.	Do (Plate V). (Ibid.)	Do.
5523	Do.	Do. (Plate VI). (Ibid.)	Do.
5524	Do.	Do. (Plate VII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5525	Do.	Do (Plate VIII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5526	Raibāg, Raibag mahal, Belgaum District, Mysore.	Hero-stone inscription of Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1955-57, No. B 155; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp.106 ff. and plate).	Do.
5527	Senagalagūḍūru, Tadpatri Taluk, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Bāna Chandiyanna. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1950-51, No. B 197; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 119 ff. and plate).	Do.
5528	Orissa State Museum, Bhubanēśvar, Orissa.	Seal of the C.P. grant of Vinitatunga II of the Tunga family, dated in Bhaumakara year 161. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. A 47; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 122 ff. and plate).	Do.
5529	Do.	Do. (Plate I). (Ibid.)	Do.
5530	Do.	Do (Plate II). (Ibid.)	Do.
5531	State Government Museum, Gulbarga, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Nāga stone from Sannathi.	Full.
5532	Do.	Sculptured slab from Sannathi	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5533	State Government Museum, Gulbarga, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Slab with <i>Chaitya</i> motif from Sannathi	Full
5534	Do.	Sculptured slab from Sannathi	Do.
5535	Do.	Do. with inscription. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 229).	Do.
5536	Do.	Two broken sculptured slabs from Sannathi	Do.
5537	Do.	Sculptured slab from Sannathi	Do.
5538	Do.	Sculptured slab in three pieces from Sannathi	Do.
5539	Do.	Stone casket from Sannathi	Do.
5540	Do.	Do.	Do.
5541	Sannathi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	A view of the mound locally known as <i>Anegutti</i>	Do.
5542	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
5543	Do.	Chandralāmbā temple	2½" × 2¼"
5544	Do.	Do.	Do.
5545	Do.	Do.	Do.
5546	Do.	Do.	Do.
5547	Do.	Do. (Gōpura)	Do.
5548	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5549	Do.	Foot-print slab set up under a tree in front of the Chandralāmbā temple.	Do.
5550	Do.	Inscription on a slab in the same temple. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 227).	Do.
5551	Do.	Inscribed slab in a field, (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 213)	Full
5552	Do.	Do. (Another view). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5553	Do.	Inscribed slab in a field mid-way between the Chandralāmbā temple and ruined <i>stūpa</i> -site. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 225).	2-½" × 2-¼"
5554	Do.	Broken slab with the <i>chaitya</i> motif	Do.
5555	Do.	General view of the ruined Durgā temple	Full
5556	Do.	Close up of the same temple	2½" × 2¼"
5557	Do.	Durgā image in the same temple	Do.
5558	Do.	Inscription on a slab built into the wall of the same temple. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 223).	Do.
5559	Do.	Sculptured slab built into the wall of the same temple.	Do.
5560	Do.	View of the ruined <i>stūpa</i> -site	Do.
5561	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5562	Do.	Do.	Do.
5563	Do.	Inscribed slab in the same site. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 224).	Do.
5564	Do.	Sculptured slab in the same site	Do.
5565	Do.	A rock cluster	Do.
5566	Do.	Sculptured slab	Do.
5567	Do.	Do.	Do.
5568	Do.	Do.	Do.
5569	Do.	Do.	Do.
5570	Do.	Do.	Do.
5571	Do.	Do.	Do.
5572	Do.	Do.	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5573	Sannathi, Chitapur, Taluk, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Sculptured slabe	21"×21"
5574	Do.	Do.	Do.
5575	Do.	Do.	Do.
5576	Do.	Do.	Do.
5577	Do.	Do.	Do.
5578	Do.	Some mutilated sculptured slabs	Do.
5579	Do.	Do.	Do.
5580	Do.	Broken pillar	Do.
5581	Do.	View of the Bhimā river	Do.
5582	Do.	Sculptured slab in the village	Do.
5583	Do.	Do.	Do.
5584	Do.	Do.	Do.
5585	Do.	Idol in the ruined temple at the entrance to the village.	Do.
5586	Do.	A sculpture in the village	Do.
5587	Do.	Do.	Do.
5588	Do.	Do.	Do.
5589	Do.	Sculptured slab in the village	Do.
5590	Do.	Do.	Do.
5591	Do.	Do.	Do.
5592	Do.	Do.	Do.
5593	Do.	Sculptured slab with inscription. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 205).	Do.
5594	Do.	Inscribed slab kept in the house of a Teacher Dhoolappa. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 214).	Do.
5595	Do.	Inscribed slab built into the steps of the bathing ghat in the village. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 206).	Do.
5596	Do.	Nāga stone in the village	Do.
5597	Do.	Close up of the wall called Sēturājana-kōṭe.	Do.
5598	Do.	Sculptured slab set up against a rock on the farther bank of the Bhimā river.	Do.
5599	Do.	A view of the Sēturājana-kōṭe	Do.
5600	Do.	Potsherds	Full
5601	Do.	Archaeological finds	Do.
5602	Do.	Potsherds	Do.
5603	Do.	Broken image	21"×21"
5604	State Government Museum, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Sculptures in the Museum	Do.
5605	Do.	Do.	Do.
5606	Do.	Do.	Do.
5607	Do.	Do.	Do.
5608	Do.	Inscription in the Museum	Do.
5609	Do.	Sculptures in the Museum	Do.
5610	Do.	Do.	Do.
5611	Do.	Do.	Do.
5612	Do.	Do.	Do.
5613	Gulbarga, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Sculptures in the Municipal park.	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5614	Gulbarga, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	Sculptur s in the Municipal park.	21" × 21"
5615	Do.	Do.	Do.
5616	Do.	Do.	Do.
5617	Do.	Do.	Do.
5618	Do.	Do.	Do.
5619	Do.	Do.	Do.
5620	Do.	Do.	Do.
5621	Do.	Stone inscription of Western Chālukya Tribhuvanamalla. (Vikramāditya VI), Year 42. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. B 783).	Do.
5622	Do.	Quadrangular sculptured pillar in the same place.	Do.
5623	Do.	Do.	Do.
5624	Do.	Do.	Do.
5625	Do.	Do.	Do.
5626	Sannathi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, Mysore.	A sculptured slab	Do.
5627	Do.	Do.	Do.
5628	Do.	Do.	Do.
5629	Do.	Do.	Do.
5630	Do.	Do.	Do.
5631	Do.	Do.	Do.
5632	Do.	Do.	Do.
5633	Do.	Do.	Do.
5634	Do.	Do.	Do.
5635	Do.	Idol of the goddess Chandralāmbā	Do.
5636	Do.	Do. Another view	Do.
5637	Do.	Image of Agastya in the compound of the Chandralāmbā temple.	Do.
5638	Do.	Sculptured slab set up in front of the entrance into the same temple.	Do.
5639	Do.	A stone inscription. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. B 91).	Do.
5640	Do.	Another stone inscription. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 88) .	Do.
5641	Do.	Another stone inscription. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 87) .	Do.
5642	Do.	A sculptured slab with inscription. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 89).	Do.
5643	Do.	Another sculptured slab with inscription (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 90).	Do.
5644	Navodaya Samiti, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	C.P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Govindavarman of the Vishnukundin family, Year 37. (<i>Sides I-III</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. A 2).	Full
5645	Do.	Do. (<i>Sides IV-VI</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5646	Do.	C.P. grant of Vikramēndra-bhaṭṭarakavarman <i>alias</i> Uttamāśraya of the Vishnukundin family, Śaka 488. (<i>Sides I-III</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. A 3).	Do.
5647	Do.	Do. (<i>Sides IV-VIII</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.
5648	Tembūru, Patapatnam Taluk, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.	C.P. grant of Anantavarman of the Eastern Ganga family. (<i>Plates I and IIa</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. A 4).	Do.
5649	Do.	Do. (<i>Plates IIb and III</i>). (<i>Ibid.</i>)	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5650	Tembūru, Patapatnam Taluk, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.	C.P. grant of Anantavarman-chōdagangā of the Eastern Gāṅga family, Śaka 1051. (Plate I). (Ibid., No. A 5).	Full
5651	Do.	Do. (Plate II). (Ibid.)	Do.
5652	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (Ibid.)	Do.
5653	Do.	Do. (Plate IV). (Ibid.)	Do.
5654	Do.	Do. (Plate V). (Ibid.)	Do.
5655	Do.	Do. (Plate VI). (Ibid.)	Do.
5656	Do.	Do. (Plate VII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5657	Do.	Do. (Plate VIII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5658	Do.	Do. (Plate IX). (Ibid.)	Do.
5659	Do.	Do. (Plate X). (Ibid.)	Do.
5660	Do.	Do. (Plate XI). (Ibid.)	Do.
5661	Do.	Do. (Plate XII). (Ibid.)	Do.
5662	Do.	C. P. grant of <i>Mahārāja</i> Umavarman of the Pitribhakta family, Year 30+10 (Plate I). (Ibid., No. A 1).	Quarter
5663	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa). (Ibid.)	Do.
5664	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb). (Ibid.)	Do.
5665	Do.	Do. (Plate III). (Ibid.)	Do.
5666	Kurikyāl, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Stone image of Chakrēśvarī on the hill Bommals-gutta.	Full
5667	Do.	Do. (Left half)	Do.
5668	Do.	Do. (Right half)	Do.
5669	Do.	Two Jaina images on the same hill	Do.
5670	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5671	Do.	Foot-prints on the same hills	Do.
5672	Do.	General view of the rock	2½"×2½"
5673	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5674	Do.	Close up of the same rock	Do.
5675	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5676	Do.	Three Jaina images to the left of the image of Chakrēśvarī on the same rock.	Do.
5677	Do.	Stone image of Chakrēśvarī on the same hill	Do.
5678	Do.	Three Jaina images to the right of the image of Chakrēśvarī.	Do.
5679	Do.	Two Jaina images at the top of the image of Chakrēśvarī.	Do.
5680-84	Do.	View of the lake from the same rock	Do.
5685	Vidisha Museum, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (Findspot: Durjanapura, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh).	Image pedestal inscription (with image) of <i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Rāmagupta of the Gupta dynasty. (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. B 67; <i>JOI.</i> , Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 247 ff. and plate).	Full
5686	Do.	Another image pedestal inscription of the same ruler as in No. 5685 above. (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. B 68; <i>JOI.</i> , Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 247 ff. and plate).	Do.
5687	Do.	A third image pedestal inscription of the same ruler as in No. 5685 above. (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1968-69, No. B 69; <i>JOI.</i> , Vol. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 247 ff. and plate).	Do.
5688	Do.	Same as No. 5686 above	Do.
5689	Do.	Same as No. 5685 above	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5690	Vidishā Museum, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (Findspot; Durjanapura, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh),	Sculpture of a lion in the corner of the above image.	Full
5691	Do.	Image of Vāmana in the gallery	Do.
5692	Do.	Image of Sūrya in the gallery	Do.
5693	Do.	Image of Vishnu in the same gallery	Do.
5694	Do.	General view of the Sculpture Gallery	Do.
5695	Do.	Pedestal inscription of <i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Rāmagupta of the Gupta dynasty (<i>supra</i>).	Quarter
5696	Do.	Do.	Do.
5697	Do.	Do.	Do.
5698	Do.	Sculptures in the Museum	2½ × 2½
5699	Do.	Do.	Do.
5700	Do.	Do.	Do.
5701	Do.	Do.	Do.
5702	Do.	Do.	Do.
5703	Do.	Do.	Do.
5704	Do.	Do.	Do.
5705	Do.	Do.	Do.
5706	Do.	Do.	Do.
5707	Do.	Do.	Do.
5708	Do.	Do.	Do.
5709	Do.	Do.	Do.
5710	Do.	Do.	Do.
5711	Do.	Same as negative No. 5685 above.	Do.
5712	Do.	Same as negative No. 5686 above	Do.
5713	Do.	Sculptures in the gallery	Do.
5714	Do.	Do.	Do.
5715	Do.	Do.	Do.
5716	Do.	Do.	Do.
5717	Do.	Do.	Do.
5718	Do.	Do.	Do.
5719	Do.	Do.	Do.
5720	Do.	Do.	Do.
5721	Do.	Do.	Do.
5722	Do.	Do.	Do.
5723	Do.	Do.	Do.
5724	Do.	Do.	Do.
5725	Do.	Do.	Do.
5726	Do.	Do.	Do.
5727	Do.	Do.	Do.
5728	Sāñchi, Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh,	Gateway of the <i>Mahastūpa</i>	Do.
5729	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5730	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5731	Do.	Do. (Another view)	Do.
5732	Do.	View of the <i>Mahastūpa</i>	Do.

E.—List of Photographs—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of negative
5733	Sāñchi, Raisen, District, Madhya Pradesh.	View of the <i>Mahāstūpa</i>	2½" × 2½"
5734	Do.	Do.	Do.
5735	Do.	Do.	Do.
5736	Do.	Do.	Do.
5737	Do.	Do.	Do.
5738	Do.	Do.	Do.
5739	Archaeological Museum, Sāñchi, Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh.	Sculptures in the Museum	Do.
5740	Do.	Do.	Do.
5741	Do.	Do.	Do.
5742	Do.	Do.	Do.
5743	Do.	Do.	Do.
5744	Do.	Do.	Do.
5745	Do.	Do.	Do.
5746	Do.	Do.	Do.
5747	Do.	Do.	Do.
5748	Do.	Do.	Do.
5749	Katēsvara, Lakhpat Taluk, Kutch District, Gujarat.	Symbol on the left wall of the right side room inside the stone house.	Quarter
5750	Do.	Do.	Do.
5751	Do.	Symbol (Indus script)	Do.
5752	Do.	Do.	Do.
5753	Do.	Do.	Do.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 20-9-61—contd.

[Continued from inner side of the front cover.]

JAWALAPUR.—Sahyog Book Depot (R).
JAMMU.—Krishna General Stores, Raghunath Bazar.
 Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar.
JAMSHEDPUR.—Amar Kitab Ghar, Digonal Road, P.B. 18.
 Gupta Stores.
 Bipin & Co. (R).
 Sanyal Bros. (R).
JAMNAGAR.—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar.
JODHPUR.—Dwarka Dass Rathil.
 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate.
 Chopra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar.
 Bhartiya Pustak Bhawan (R).
JUBBALPUR.—Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.
 Universal Book Depot (R), Ganjupura.
 Prem Book Depot (R).
 National Book Depot (R).
JULLUNDUR CITY.—Hazooria & Bros., Mai Hiran Gate
 (R).
 Hazooria & Sons, Mai Hiran Gate (R).
 Jain General House.
 University Publishers, Railway Road.
 International Book & News Co. (R), G. T. Road.
KANPUR.—Advani & Co.
 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park.
 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur.
 Raj Corp., Raj House (R).
 International Publishers (R).
 The Register of Trade Unions (S. & R.).
KARUR.—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao (R).
KOLAPUR.—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar (R).
KODARMA.—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Thumsitelaia.
 Kodarma Mining Stores (R).
KUMTA.—S. V. Kamat.
LUCKNOW.—Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot).
 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazaratganj.
 British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj.
 Ram Advani, Hazaratganj.
 Universal Publishers Ltd., Plaza Building.
 Eastern Book Co.
 Civil and Military Educational Stores (R), 106/B,
 Sadar Bazar.
 Aquarium Supply Co. (R), 10, Faizabad Road.
LUDHIANA (E. P.).—Lyall Book Depot.
 Mohindra Brothers (R).
 Nanda Stationery Bhandar (R), Pustak-Bazar.
 The Pharmacy News (R).
MADURAI.—Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street.
 E. M. Gopal Krishna Kone, North Chitra Street.
 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street.
MADRAS.—Moorthi Pubs. (R).
 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road.
 Accounts Test Institute, P. B. 780, Egmore.
 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5.
 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd.
 K. Krishnamurthy, Mount Road.
 Presidency Book Supplies, 3, Pyeruffs Road, Triplicane.
 Vardachary & Co.
 Simham Publishing Co. (R).
 Praparch Adarsine (R), 5, Veerabadram Street,
 Mylapore.
 Palani Prachuram.
 South India Traders.
 Book Dist. Service (R).
 NCBH Private Ltd. (R).
MALINGAON.—Sen & Bros. & Co. (R).
MANIPUR.—Shri N. Chaoba Singh (R).
MANGALORE.—U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box, 123.
MANJESHWAR.—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R).
MASULIPATNAM.—M. Sesachalam Co. (R).
MEERUT.—Chanda & Co. (R).
 Prakash Educational Stores.
 Hind Chitra Press.
 Loyal Book Depot, Chipitank.
 Universal Book Depot, Bomabay Bazar.
 Bharat Educational Stores (R).
MORADABAD.—Rama Book Depot (R).
MIRZAPUR.—Coel Stores (R).
MUSSOURI.—Cambridge Book Depot (R).
 Hind Traders (R).
MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Mital & Co. (R).
 B. S. Jain & Co. (R).
MUZAFFARPUR.—Book Club (R).
 Scientific & Educational Syndicate.
 Legal Corners (R).
MYSORE.—H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
 Peoples Book House Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.
 Chandra Stores (R), New Statue Circle.
 Jeevana Pustakalaya (R).
NADIAD.—R. S. Desai, Stn. Road (R).
 Nangal Township Shyam Book Depot. (R).
NAGPUR.—Supdt., Govt. Printing, M. P.
 Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India,
 Ministry of Steel & Fuel (S. & R.).
 Western Book Depot.
NAINITAL.—Consul Book Depot (R).
NASIK CITY.—New & Second Handbook Depot (R).
NEHYOOR P. O.—K. S. Iyer (Alwar Kovil) (R).
NEW DELHI.—Amrit Book Co.
 Ajmeri Gate Paper and Stationery Mart. No. 1/6A/B,
 Block, Ajmeri Gate Extension.
 Bhawani & Sons.
 Central News Agency.
 Empire Book Depot.
 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus.
 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New
 Delhi-1.
 Jain Book Agency.
 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Seindia House.
 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 13/13, Connaught
 Place.
 Sikh Publishing House, 70/C, Connaught Place.
 Sunjea Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.
 United Book Agency, 47, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar-
 ganj.

NEW DELHI.—contd.
 Jayana Book Depot, Bank Street, Karol Bagh.
 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Road, Karol Bagh.
 Raj Book Depot, 1, Bengali Mal Market.
 Sareswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Haiding Road.
 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (R).
 New Book Depot.
 Janta Book Agency (R).
 Arya Book Depot (R).
 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
 Luxmi Book Store (R).
 Hindi Book House (R).
 Surinder Book Depot (R).
 Peoples Publishing House, M. M. Road, New Delhi.
 Bharat Law House (R), K. Bagh.
 R. K. Publishers (R).
 Dewan Attar Singh & Sons (R).
 Sharma Bros.
 Aapki Dukan (R).
 Sarvodaya Service (R).
 N. Chandson (R).
PATNAKOT.—The Krishna Book Depot.
PATIALA.—Supdt., Bhapendra State Press.
 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar.
PATNA.—Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar).
 J. N. P. Aggarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Havelli.
 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Havelli.
 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass.
 Pahuja Brothers (R), Rajendra Path.
 Bengal Law House (R).
PANDHARPUR.—Shri V. G. Joshi (R).
PONDICHERY.—The Registrar of Companies (S. & R.).
POONA.—Deccan Book-Stall, Ferguson College Square Road.
 Imperial Book Depot, 266, N. C. Road.
 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.
 N. R. Bhalerao, 692, Shanwar Peth.
 Raka Book Agency, 619, Shanwar Near Appa
 Balwant Chowle, Poona-2.
 The Manager, Photozincographic Press (S. & R.).
PADUKKATTAL.—P. N. Swaminatha Sivam & Co., East
 Main Street.
RAJGIR.—The Secretary Tourist Services (R).
RAICHUR.—Kannada Book Depot.
RAJKOT.—Mohon Lal Dossabhai Shah.
 Sahitya Sangam, Near Coronation Garden.
 Dist. Industrial Co-op. Assn. Ltd. (R).
RAIPUR.—Pustak Pratishthan, Sati Bazar (R).
RAMGARH CANTT.—Bihar Book Depot (R).
RANCHI.—Crown Book Depot.
 Pustak Sadan (R).
 Firya Lal Narayan Das & Co.
 Pustak Mahal (R).
RATLAM.—Bharat Vastu Bhandar (R).
REWA.—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P.
SAHARANPUR.—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar (R).
SARADARSHAR.—Kitab Ghar (R).
SECUNDERABAD.—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market
 Street.
SILCHAR.—Shri Nishitto Sen (R).
SERAMPUR.—Chakrabarti Bros. (R).
SHILLONG.—The Officer-in-Charge, Assam B.D., Govt. of
 Assam.
SITAPUR.—Ram Parshad & Sons (R).
SONEPAT.—United Book Agency.
SEONI.—Narendra Stores (R).
SIMLA.—Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
 Azad Kitab Mahal, Lower Bazar Simla.
 J. Ray & Sons (I) Ltd.
 Minerva Books Shop, The Mall.
 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall.
 Gram Bhandar (R).
SRINAGAR.—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road.
SURAT.—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.
TIRUNELVELI J.N.—Nellai Puthaga Nillayam (R).
TUTICORIN.—Sri K. Thiagarajan (R).
TRICHINOPOLY.—Kalpana Publishers.
 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35 Subash Ch. Bose Road,
 Palaniappa Bros. (R).
TRICHUR.—Current Books (R).
TRIVANDRUM.—International Book Depot, Main Road.
 Reddier Press & Book Depot (R).
TRIPURA.—Lexmi Bhandar, Booksellers (R).
UDAIPUR.—Rajasthan Stores, outside Suraj Pole Oswal
 Bhawan.
 Vidya Bhawan (R).
 Jagdish & Co. (R).
UJJAIN.—Manak Chand Book Depot (R), Patni-Bazar.
VARANASI.—Students Friends & Co. (R).
 Banaras Book Corporation, University Road.
 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Lines, K. 37/108, Gopa
 Mandir Road.
 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.
VIZAGAPATAM.—Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building.
 M. S. R. Murthy & Co.
 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road.
 E. I. Saloman, Textile Agent (R).
WARDHA.—Swarajya Bhandar, Bhorji Market.
WALTAIR.—Andhra University (R).
 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal,
 Janpath, opp. India Coffee
 House, New Delhi. } For Local Sale.
 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8,
 Hastings Street, Calcutta. }
 High Commissioner for India in } For all enquiries
 London, India House, Aldwych, } and orders from
 London W. C. 2. } Europe and
 America.